

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 26 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 84 2 p.m. 87  
Humidity 80 " 72 "

WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.76

June 26 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 84  
Humidity 89 " 72 "

2957 日四月五

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

六月廿六日星期六  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER RANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE ITALIANS' PROGRESS.

### FURTHER SUCCESSES AT MALBORGHETTO AND MONTE NERO.

Enthusiastic Response to Munitions Appeal.

### SIGNIFICANT BILL IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS TO THE FORE.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.  
Of the 19,848 reformatory and industrial schoolboys serving in the British Forces, three have won Victoria Crosses, twenty the Distinguished Conduct Medal, twenty have been mentioned in despatches and eight have received commissions, while three have been decorated by France. Five hundred and thirty have been killed in action, sixty-two have died of wounds and 1,540 have been wounded. Sir John Simon has sent congratulations to the boys.

### SOFT JOB MEN TO GO.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris a remarkable debate was held in the Chamber yesterday. It contains measures ousting shirkers from safe billets and imposes penalties varying in two to five years on men in the army having soft jobs, and their protectors. It also provides that men indispensable in the manufacture of munitions and working in the public service, shall be removed from their posts.

### ENGLAND A MUNITION FACTORY.

June 25, 1.25 p.m.  
Reports from the English provinces testify to the enthusiasm of the response to the appeal for munition workers. A thousand in straight from their labours were waiting to enrol at Liverpool when the bureau opened. Similar conditions ruled in Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Cardiff, Manchester and other great centres. The universities are rallying to the appeal, and ammunition classes are being formed.

### FRENCH REPORTS.

(Havas Telegrams.)

June 23.

French stock now stands at 71.00. Yesterday at Arras, on the heights of Meuse, at Woerre, and in Lorraine we checked the enemy's attempts. To-day we repulsed violent attacks on the same fronts, taking 142 prisoners. In Foch region we occupied Sondernach. In the Dardanelles, the Allies captured Turkish trenches of the first line on an important front. Petrograd: In Shavil region our cavalry carried out important transportation and annihilated several platoons. In Tanew region we stormed at the point of the bayonet the Austrian position, killing a whole battalion and taking 840 prisoners. In the Dniester region we carried several fortified works, taking 3,600 prisoners and machine guns.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### ITALIANS CONTINUE TO SMASH MALBORGHETTO FORTIFICATIONS.

June 25, 12.55 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Rome reports that the Italians are methodically and persistently progressing in the Tyrol. The Italian guns continue to smash the fortifications of Malborghetto. A communiqué says "we are still advancing in Montenaro, establishing positions across the Isonzo, gaining more and more ground. All the Austrian usual night attacks have been repulsed."

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### FIGHTING ON THE DNIESTER.

June 25, 7.30 p.m.  
A Petrograd communiqué says:—In the directions of Zolkiw and Lemberg, the enemy on Tuesday evening and all day on Wednesday sought with extraordinary persistence to advance along the Lemberg-Berejany railway, but our vigorous counter-attack baffled his attempts.

A desperate battle is proceeding along the front Jurawno-Demeezkovitz, and is developing in our favour.

Great German forces crossed to the left of the Dniester on Wednesday morning in the Kozary district. They suffered enormous losses, and were driven back to the river. They were forced to act on the defensive under the most difficult conditions, partly crowded on islands in the river and partly clinging to the left bank.

Austrians crossed the left bank near Martynovo and Roudzivian, but an impetuous Russian counter-stroke flung them back to the river. We had taken 1,740 prisoners up till 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. The Austrians were desperately resisting in houses close to the river. Our heavy and light artillery was most effective here in these actions.

The Russians on Tuesday took the offensive on the Dniester, to the south-east of Nijiciff, and approached the strongly-fortified mount Bezimianne. After digging themselves in, the Russians at dawn on Wednesday furiously stormed the position. The enemy did not wait for the bayonet, but fled in disorder to the second line. The Russians, close on their heels, entered the works and bayoneted almost the whole of the garrison, and captured 212 prisoners which remained.

#### THE SULTAN OPERATED UPON.

June 24, 11.45 p.m.  
A message received at Amsterdam from Constantinople says that the Sultan was successfully operated upon for stone in the bladder on the advice of a specialist summoned from Berlin.

#### NUNS AND NURSES KILLED.

June 24, 5.05 p.m.  
A Paris communiqué says:—Cannonade has been ceaseless northward of Souchez. The Germans have re-bombarded Arras. The communiqué affirms that an ambulance of the Holy Sacrament suffered especially, and that nuns and nurses were killed.

The Germans were quite unable to take the conquered ground in Lorraine.

The French, in the recent fighting along the Foch, captured 25 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 638 men.

#### RUSSIA NOT WAR-WEARY.

June 25, 0.05 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports that Vorwärts endeavours to give a clear picture of the situation in Russia, and says that to-day in Brest there is no sign of war-weariness. The people are patriotically supporting the Government's policy and the Government, in return, are not disinclined to offer concessions to the people.

## WAR TELEGRAMS.

### THE MANUFACTURE OF OUR MUNITIONS.

June 25, 9.20 p.m.  
The campaign to recruit skilled workmen for the manufacture of munitions of war opened on Thursday evening, when every Town Hall in the country became a recruiting depot and every Labour Bureau official a Recruiting Sergeant for Mr. Lloyd George's new Army of Munition Makers.

The Bareux in the 27 London Boroughs were besieged with applicants.

The Scottish section of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers anticipated the provisions of the Munitions Bill, after the visit of their delegates to the Front, by enrolling a so-called War Squad for shell production. Over 8,000 applications were received to the 22nd instant.

Mr. H. J. Tenant (Under-Secretary for War), in reply to Mr. E. Jardine, said that arrangements had been made to employ as officers and non-commissioned officers persons who were skilled in chemical analysis, etc., in duties in connection with poisonous gases, poisoned walls, new explosives, etc. Fellows of the Institute of Chemistry would be eligible for such Commissions.

### MONTENEGRINS AGAIN ACTIVE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SCUTARI.

June 25, 2.50 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Roine reports that the Montenegrin Army arrived on the outskirts of Scutari on the 22nd inst., after dispersing some hundreds of Albanians, who offered a weak resistance en route.

A Montenegrin tug seized two Austrian Lloyd ships and a coal-laden barge at Singiovanni Medina and took them to Antivari, as prizes of war.

### LUXEMBURG THREATENED WITH COMPLETE LACK OF BREAD.

June 25, 2.50 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Brux reports that Luxemburg, threatened with a complete lack of bread, has appealed to Switzerland to help her. The latter has arranged to send fortnightly a supply of flour, the distribution of which will be under the supervision of a Swiss officer.

### EMPLOYMENT FOR GERMAN PRISONERS.

June 25, 9.05 p.m.  
The Government has decided to allow the German prisoners to assist in harvesting near the places of detention.

### SEVEN TRAWLERS SUBMARINED.

June 25, 9.05 p.m.  
Seven trawlers were torpedoed in the North Sea on Wednesday evening. A steamer picked up the crews of two of the vessels.

### GREAT BRITAIN PAYS LARGE COMPENSATION TO AMERICA.

June 24, 10.30 p.m.  
The British Government in a Memorandum details the steps taken to minimise inconvenience to neutral commerce, due to British restriction on enemy trade. It enumerates special concessions made to America, and mentions that a total of £450,000 has been paid to American claimants which exceeds the amounts realised by the sale of cargoes.

### NATIONAL RESOURCES TO BE REGISTERED.

June 24, 10.30 p.m.  
In the House of Commons to-day it was announced that Mr. Long will next week introduce a Bill providing for a register of the national resources.

Seven more trawlers have been sunk in the North Sea by enemy submarines.

Commissions are to be provided for those skilled in Chemistry, etc., at home.

An operation has been performed on the Sultan by a surgeon from Berlin.

In the way of compensation, Great Britain has paid America more than the cargo sold realised.

The enemy forces which crossed the Dniester suffered heavily at the hands of the Russians.

The Italians are making wonderful progress in the Tyrol and are smashing the fortifications of Malborghetto.

There has been wonderful recruiting in connection with the provision of skilled labour for the manufacture of munitions.

### NEWS.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

### The Censorate.

Mr. Tenant (Under-Secretary for War), writing in reply to Sir W. Bull (U., Hammersmith), says:—Several lady censors, British and foreign, have recently been discharged as being either incompetent or unsuitable for the work of the censorship of mails. The following are the details as to the censors now employed:—British, 480; Allies: Belgian 53, Russian 7, and French 4; total: British and Allies 544. neutrals: Danish 12, Dutch 8, Norwegian 6, Portuguese 3, Swedish 3, Swiss 2, Italian 1, Spanish 1, and Moroccan 1; total of neutrals, 37. Grand total, 581.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Monday, June 28.

Sale of Furniture, 10 Knutsford Terrace—G. E. Lammett, 2.30 p.m.

Tuesday, June 29.

Sale of Household Furniture No. 9, Ice House St.—G. P. Lammett, 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday, June 30.

Sale of Carols & China, G. P. Lammett's Sale Room—2.30 p.m.  
Corinthian Yacht Club General meeting—6 p.m.



## GENERAL NEWS.

Cambridge Men at the Front. The Cambridge Review in its War list just published states that 8,850 Cambridge men are on active service. Up to May 228 had been killed in action by sickness, 250 had been wounded, and 65 are prisoners. Forty-four had been mentioned despatches, 15 had won the S. O. 18 the Military Cross, and 2 the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

French Jesuits at the War. There were not less than 442 French Jesuits at the beginning of the war, serving in the French Army, 203 in the armed service, 3 in the ambulances and 46 as chaplains. Out of this number, 11 have already fallen, 11 others are supposed to be dead, 31 have been wounded, 14 taken prisoners and 12 at last released by the Germans, as unable, owing to their wounds, to do any military service.

Top Place. His many friends in the planting industry in the F.M.S. will be interested to learn that at an examination held at the Stirling Training College for officers the place was taken by Mr. Merlin Lewis, of Caledonian Estate, Kuala Selangor, who went home with one of the Malayan Contingents last year. He obtained 18 marks out of a possible 400, and was personally congratulated by the G.O.C. of the district.—*Straits Times*.

A Shocking Accident in the F. M. S. The Straits Echo learns that Mr. J. Tough, of Jin Seng Estate,agan Serai, a younger brother of Mr. W. Tough, the well-known visiting agent, has been the victim of a shocking accident. He was caught up in the rubber machinery in the estates factory and the lower portion of his body so badly injured that he had to be removed by motor-car to Taiping Hospital in a condition which causes his friends grave anxiety. Dr. Cox, of Penang, accompanied him.

Leaving for Home. Mr. Westengard, the General Adviser in Siam, Mrs. Westengard and Master Aubrey Westengard are leaving for home next month. Before he left for a trip to the west coast, the King of Siam said good-bye to Mrs. Westengard and handed to her the Ratanakorn Order set in brilliants and pair of sleeve links with His Majesty's monogram to Master Westengard. His Majesty has also decorated Mr. Westengard with the 1st Class of the Maha Paramakorn Order, which is the highest class of the White Elephant.—*Exchange*.

Hasty Marriage Notices. The war has hastened matrimony in many cases, but we think the notice of the wedding ceremony in the following instance reported from Calcutta last week is the shortest on record. says an *Exchange*:—Yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice Greaves an application was made for an order directing the Senior Marriage Register to marry Mr. Thomas Trewarrell Robyns, bachelor, and Miss Eille de la Revere Catenin, spinster, and to issue the usual marriage certificate without waiting for the expiration of four days after giving notice of the intended marriage. It was stated that Mr. Robyns, who was a young officer in the Indian Army, was ordered on Tuesday to leave for the front on the 8th (Thursday), and both Mr. Robyns and Miss Catenin were anxious to be married before the former left. His lordship granted the application and directed the marriage to be performed and the certificate issued in the course of the day.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

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## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

## Polo.

London May 21.

Polo should have been in full swing now, but there can be no serious matches this season and those proposed are only to provide recreation and amusement for officers waiting to go to the front. Hurlingham, the headquarters of the game, has been converted into a big camp for cavalry. The extensive grounds, snugly hidden away by magnificient old trees near the Thames at Putney, has been covered with huts for the men, the stables are filled with war horses and the clubhouse is the home of the officers in charge of the troops. Hurlingham, quite close at hand, has been made to serve the same useful purpose, whilst on the Guards' ground, also at Putney, goal posts have been put up and it has become a soldiers' play ground. At both Hurlingham and Ranelagh, however, the No. 1 grounds have been reserved for the game whenever it may next be played. There was some play at Hurlingham last weekend between members of the club and officers of the 3rd County of London Yeomanry, but it was not very serious. In fact no count was kept of the goals scored. But properly organised matches are to be arranged later.

## Boxers "Doing Their Bit."

"If you want to be a champion like me," said Lance Corporal Pat O'Keefe after his victory over Sergt. Blake in one of the fiercest boxing contests seen in London for some time "join the army." Made on the spur of the moment with the ready wit of the jovial Irishman the remark has become a catch phrase of great recruiting value amongst boxers. O'Keefe now says he is out to get 500 men for the 1st. Surrey Rifles, the regiment to which he is attached, and with the powerful aid of the managers of the Ring, where boxing entertainments are given three times a week, his patriotic task seems likely to be readily achieved. A splendid beginning to the crusade was made when Dick Burge, the manager of the Ring, where boxing entertainments are given three times a week, his patriotic task seems likely to be readily achieved. A splendid beginning to the crusade was made when Dick Burge, the manager of the Ring, decided to enlist. Within two hours of the latter "taking the King's shilling", other prominent boxers including Roberts, the South Wales welter-weight, Duke Lynch, a clever feather-weight and Jack Goldswain, a former light-weight champion, followed his example whilst many of those who may be called the "hangers on" of the sport have made an equally ready response. Each performance at the Ring is now converted into a recruiting rally with a military band and speakers in attendance, and O'Keefe's total of 500 men for the Surrey Rifles is nearing completion. Dick Burge, who won the light-weight championship as long ago as 1891 is 50 years of age, but he says "I guided by the state of the war."

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## BRITISH TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

## ESCORTING GERMANS FROM SINGAPORE.

Says the Straits Times of June 18:—The prisoners' guard that went from here with the Germans to Australia were—although perhaps they did not know it—the first soldiers from the homeland to visit Australia since the Commonwealth celebrations in 1900. The Melbourne Herald got off the rails, however, when it referred to the Shropshires then in port as being on their way to "England" from Singapore" and going to the front. This was in conjunction with a snapshot of a group of Shropshires and Lancashire-Corps, of the S. V. R., exchanging greetings with an Australian in uniform. Further allusion to the visitors describes their dress with "loose tunics" like those worn by the boys sent, and proceeds: "The visitors looked smart and business-like. Short and compactly built, they were a sharp contrast to the tall loose-limbed Australians and both branches of the army impressed the people in the city as determined-looking men, fit for army service in the empire's interests."

Crown Prince's Dissolute Conduct.

The Evening News says that

neutral travellers from Berlin state that the Crown Prince's behaviour is causing general indignation.

His movements have

been unchronicled by the news

papers since March, though previously he was applauded daily.

The Crown Prince early in the

campaign was associated with a

Berlin danceuse. One day he

was sun-shaded sitting at a

window with the woman in des

habille on his knee. Someone

handed a copy of the photograph

to the wife of the Crown Prince,

who immediately visited the

Kaiser and complained of his

dissolute profligacy before the

public. The Kaiser implored her

to defer any rupture until the

end of the war, but the irate

Princess refused. Another report

says that she has left Berlin.

The Kaiser sent a letter rebuking

his son, and received a disre

ctful reply.

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## NOTICES.

*Maspero frères*



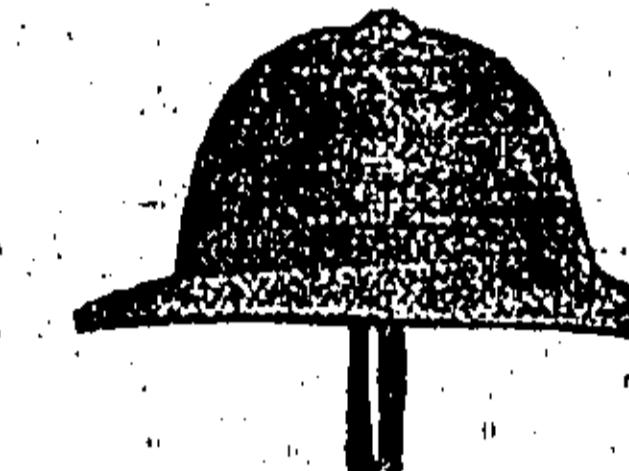
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THE DUKE'S MOTTO, by J. H. McCarthy	
THE CHINK IN THE ARMOUR, by Belloc Lowndes	
THE BRITISH SOLDIER, HIS COURAGE & HUMOUR, by E. J. Hardy	2.75
HONGKONG, 24th June, 1915, Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.	
JENYUAN, Shanghai, Poontong Gubil Street, Shanghai	
NGIANKEE BONHAM, St. W., Swatow	
KWANGZIANGSHANG, Shanghai, Maute, Shanghai	
R. BLACK, Superintendent, Hongkong, 25th June, 1915	
EDUCATION AT THE STRAITS. Speaking at the annual distribution of prizes of the Anglo-Chinese School, Penang, the Hon. J. B. Eleum, Director of Education, S.S. and F.M.S., said that when he first looked at the result received from Cambridge he confessed he was quite shocked to see the dreadful scrubbing and beating Penang had given to Singapore. It was dreadful, no doubt, for Singapore, but Penang well deserved the praise, and of the schools in Penang he was glad to say that the Anglo-Chinese School administered the greatest share of the scrubbing. The school then had every reason to be proud of the result and most particularly of the honours.— <i>Straits Times</i> .	
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BIRTH.  
DONNITHORNE.—At 1, Morrison Hill, on June, 25th, 1915.  
The wife of James H. Donnithorne, a Daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

### ABOUT THE WAR LOAN.

The first big financial move of the present war was made when the Home Government declared its intention of issuing the new war loan. The original loan issued, repayable in 1925-28 was, if the term may be used in national crisis, matter of expediency and as such it appears to be treated in the present proposal which is before the investing public of the Empire. But the second may be looked upon as the initial piece of heavy financial artillery which the Allies are to bring to bear upon the enemy. We speak advisedly when we say it is the first financial move, for supposing it were the last effort of Great Britain—and we know it is a long way from that—France, Russia and Italy, each in their turn would be capable of a similar loan, raised by similar means, if not good for quite so large a sum. If ever a nation spoke to another in terms too clear for mistake, Great Britain has, through the mouths of her ministers, backed by some of the ablest financiers of the world, spoken to Germany. It is not, however, within the province of this article to discuss the political aspect of the new loan, though that in itself is enthralling enough, nor to draw comparisons between one Empire that can still find voluntarily subscribed money and one which has even taken pledges of matrimony into pawn: we wish to deal solely with the loan, as a nation of shopkeepers should.

The new loan, bearing four and a half per cent and repayable between the years 1925-45, has, for the world at large, one huge message. The details of the issue, supplied us through the courtesy of Government House, show that the financial advisers of the Empire are so certain of victory that not only are they contemplating the repayment of whatever it may cost, but are ready to pay off that amount of ordinary Consols which may be converted into the new War Loan. In other words, apart from the actual money which the Government will receive in hard cash, the Government is prepared to redeem old stock on terms advantageous to the holder with a guarantee that whatever new issue comes into being through these means shall be paid off within the next thirty years. In a year of terrible stress, when to the lay mind such things seem impossible, the Government has come forward with an offer that means three things:—the placing of a new and valuable investment on the market, the reduction of former stock into one more valuable and more readily marketable, at a profit, and an undertaking that whatever money is raised and whatever stock is thus transferred shall be wiped off in thirty years.

As regards the terms on which old stock may be exchanged for the new, they are good enough to have called forth the unanimous praise of the business world, and after all that know, and would be among the first to call out if there were anything wrong with the proposal. There obviously is not, and that to the ordinary average informed person, means that those well acquainted with affairs are pleased with things as they are going, and that hope for the future has turned to a certitude. These terms mean the opening of a source of wealth which has not been touched before—the smallest of small investors. What that is worth to the Government is not yet known, but the chances are that even those who have formed flattering opinions will be favourably surprised. We British may be a nation of shopkeepers, but we descend from a race who peddled wares, with their measures in one hand and a sword in the other. Our soldiers may be mercenaries and our people too fond of sport, but when it comes down to a struggle in which man's life hangs by a thread, as Mr. Lloyd George did a while back, that the last hundred millions will count, it rather looks as if the business of war is in the hands of the right nation, one who issues a loan for a possible one thousand millions, but who doesn't want that sum at present. Why that in itself means that our men of affairs have put a period to the war and closed the estimate for the cost of victory!

### The Old Navigation Laws.

Our many sea-faring readers will have some interest in recalling the fact that the repeal of the former Navigation Acts is sixty-six years old to-day. Among the general public all too little is known of the history of our great mercantile marine. Many people think that it never came into existence till the end of the 18th Century while many others are of opinion that it dates no farther back than the founding of the East India Company. Not only is the service itself a very ancient one but even before the days of the First Parliament it was the subject of much law-making by successive kings. It is said that Richard Coeur de Lion was the first to draw up a definite and lengthy code of maritime law, and that, two hundred years later, Richard II added some important enactments. In 1651 Cromwell's Parliament passed an Act (subsequently ratified by Charles II) "for the encouraging of shipping," which restricted the importation and exportation of goods to or from Asia, Africa or America to English ships, "of which the masters, and three-fourths of the mariners are to be English." Major Acts were added and William of Orange finally consolidated the whole; and the code thus remained till June 28, 1849, giving extreme offence and creating inconvenience all round.

Ship owners and masters were tied by the leg, as it were, and there was little hope of the mercantile marine's coming to its own while such restrictions lasted. Obviously the times when they cut the hardest were during Britain's various wars with France and Spain, when every British seaman available was wanted for the men-of-war. By the time the press-gangs had taken all they wanted it was a sheer impossibility to get, for a merchant vessel, a crew three-fourths—or even a quarter—English, and the result was that much valuable trade was lost.

### The New Army Cadet Scheme.

The wire announcing that alterations are being made as regards the admission of army candidates will meet with all round appreciation. The old arrangement was almost fatal, for it limited admission to Sandhurst or Woolwich to sons of at least fairly well-to-do people, while it barred hundreds of athletic and brainty youngsters whose parents could not afford to send them into the army or to contribute to their support when they got there. The whole idea was the height of snobbery and folly, inasmuch as it pre-supposed that the son of the rich man (even were he only a successful pawn-broker, or what the *Globe* once most deliciously called "an eminent plumber") was better fitted to hold the King's commission than the son of the poor country gentleman, the under-paid professional man, the small tradesman or the workman. The army—as the Boer would have taught us, and as the present one evidently has done—is far too serious a thing to be played the fool with.

### Exorbitant and Insolent Ricksha Coolies,

The thanks of the public are certainly due to the gentleman

who was at the trouble, this morning, of coming forward to prosecute a ricksha coolie for demanding excess fare. There are things which the police can take up for themselves, but there are others—the present case among them—in which they are bound to rely on the co-operation of the man in the street. The fare in question is known by most Kowloon people to be a five-cent one; many coolies get ten-cents for it, rather perhaps, because the person using the ricksha happens to have nothing less than a ten-cent piece than for any other reason. But this is quite good enough to encourage the average coolie to demand double fare as his right, and to become cheeky when refused. The most surprised man in the court, we imagine, was the coolie himself when he found that in the magistrate's opinion, his little bout of insolence was worth twenty-five dollars. These are the sentences we like to read about.

### DAY BY DAY.

OH YET WE TRUST THAT, SOMEHOW GOOD WILL BE THE FINAL GOAL OF ILL-TENNYSON.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 344 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 44 published.

The Mails.  
Siberian Mail.—Due per ss. Yington to-morrow.  
French Mail.—Closed per a.s. Chili to-day at noon.  
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-day per ss. Luchow at 5 p.m.

Up to the Minute—Share Market News.

Closing prices:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.—\$817, sellers.

Hongkong Tramways.—\$4 95, buyers. x div.

Union Waterboat Co. Ltd.—\$174, buyers.

Luzon.—\$35, buyers.

China and Manila.—\$4 90, buyers.

Douglas.—\$53, buyers.

China Sugars.—\$116, buyers.

Langkawi.—\$184, buyers.

Shanghai Cottons.—\$16 974, buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9 7/16d.

To-day's Anniversary.

To-day is the 60th anniversary of the repeal of the Navigation Acts.

Cable Concessions.

On and after July 1, 1915, telegrams to and from Italy, Libya, Eritrea, Italian Somaliland may be passed in Italian.

Dog Importation Prohibition.

No dogs brought from Shanghai will be permitted to land in this Colony for a period of six months from the day of June 27, 1915.

Winding Up Petition.

A petition for the winding up of the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company Ltd. has been directed to be heard in the Supreme Court on July 9 at 2.30 p.m.

Street Naming.

The new streets constructed in extension of Amoy and Swatow Lines will be known as Amoy and Swatow Streets and Amoy and Swatow Lines will be renamed Amoy and Swatow Streets.

Holiday next Thursday.

H. E. the Governor-in-Council has, under Section 7 of the Holiday Ordinance 1912, (Ordinance No. 5 of 1912) appointed, Thursday, July 1, 1915, to be observed as a General Holiday.

University Appointments.

The following appointments are notified in to-day's *Gazette*.

H. E. the Governor has been pleased to nominate, Mr. Ellis Kadocie and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be Members of the Court of the University of Hongkong for term of three years, with effect from October 16, 1914.

Mr. Ho Fook has been elected a Member of the Council of the University of Hongkong, for a term of three years, with effect from October 10, 1914.

The following gentlemen have been re-elected Members of the Council of the University of Hongkong, for a further term of three years:—Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., and Mr. Evan Ormiston, with effect from October 18, 1914; Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C. M. G., and Hon. Lau Chu Bak, from January 6, 1915.

### HOUSEBOY SENT TO PRISON.

Smart Work by Police.

This morning, before Mr. J. R. Wong, Tin Fuk, alias Chi Fuk was charged with the theft of a gold watch, ring, and money to the total value of \$243. Evidence showed that the defendant was engaged at a houseboy to Mr. Scull at the stables. Mr. Scull saw the defendant in the morning of Thursday, but an hour and a half later the defendant had disappeared as had also the goods mentioned in the charge. The hue and cry was raised and the defendant was found next day on the Praya East. When taxed, he admitted the theft and took the police to a house in West Point where the watch was found together with some new clothing that had been purchased with the stolen money. Defendant, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sent to prison for six months with four hours' furlough.

On the face of it Russia is more contented and more loyal at the present moment than she has ever been, and never before has there been so good an understanding between the Government and the Poles. The people know what they are fighting for and are able to do more accurately than the Kaiser could wish—to distinguish friends from enemies.

### NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

#### THE MUNITION MAKERS.

Progress of the British.

Knowing what they do now as to the extent to which their progress depends on plentiful ammunition, Britishers have got out of the way of expecting big successes or big advances in France and Belgium until such time as their men can keep pace with the enemy where bombardments are concerned. This knowledge, however, renders all the more welcome such a wire as that received yesterday evening, which records the fine work done by our artillery and infantry. The fact that the artillery preparations can honestly be described as perfect, shows that already the improved conditions are beginning to work. Some time ago, it will be remembered, our men scored something of a triumph through the story's having been spread among the enemy that the British were out of ammunition.

German Demoralisation.

If Germany is laying up disappointments for herself in this manner it is little wonder that her troops showed themselves hopelessly demoralised in the fight described yesterday, as soon as it was made clear that our artillerymen were prepared for them. It will take better men than the Germans to stand up against such organisation and splendid combination as our men have been displaying. That the enemy is becoming more and more unversed hardly needs saying. The counter-attacks were, in this case, feeble and half-hearted, the prisoners (measuring our corn by German bushels) cried for mercy, while those of the enemy who could get away made the usual signal of failure by a cannonade with gas shells.

A confident army no more does these things than it fires on nuns, nurses and ambulances.

The Skilled Workers.

To such an army the news of the definite organisation on foot at Home in regard to shell-making will be somewhere near the last drop in an uncomfortable fall cup. It is a splendid tribute to the Scottish engineers that, of themselves, they should have elected to anticipate the new Bill and start recruiting of their own accord; and the movement will go very far towards wiping out much of the past feeling of bitterness that the country not unnaturally harboured against the Trade Unions. London, always to the fore where any patriotic work is toward, has twenty-seven enlistment bureaux, and every one of these has got its bands full enrolling volunteers. Clearly the men at Home have made up their minds that the war shall end.

The Russians.

The war of Lemberg seems a small thing beside the undoubtedly progress of the Russians in other directions. Just where the fiercest of the fighting has been—on the Dniester—is where they seem to have been most successful. Meanwhile the picture which the German *Vorwärts* gives of the Russia of the hour shows plainly enough (the more so that it is drawn by an enemy) how our Ally regards the situation. Other

Smart Work by Police.

The trial of Wong, Tin Fuk, alias Chi Fuk, for the theft of a gold watch, ring, and money to the total value of \$243. Evidence showed that the defendant was engaged at a houseboy to Mr. Scull at the stables. Mr. Scull saw the defendant in the morning of Thursday, but an hour and a half later the defendant had disappeared as had also the goods mentioned in the charge. The hue and cry was raised and the defendant was found next day on the Praya East. When taxed, he admitted the theft and took the police to a house in West Point where the watch was found together with some new clothing that had been purchased with the stolen money. Defendant, against whom a previous conviction was proved, was sent to prison for six months with four hours' furlough.

On the face of it Russia is more contented and more loyal at the present moment than she has ever been, and never before has there been so good an understanding between the Government and the Poles. The people know what they are fighting for and are able to do more accurately than the Kaiser could wish—to distinguish friends from enemies.

### 1890.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending June 26, 1890.)

Th. Dollar.

June 26.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3 3/4.

Heavy Rains.

June 20.—The tremendous rains which have prevailed during the last forty-eight hours have fortunately done comparatively little damage. A portion of a bank near the Naval Hospital gave way last night, although it had only been put up after the floods in May last year.

The Water Authority.

June 20.—Chinese rifle-payers are wondering what the title of the Water Authority, who is to

make his debut under the provisions of the new Water Bill, will be. Some of them suppose it may be *Shui Kwai*, but we hardly think so. It would scarcely be sufficiently drowsy. *Shui Wong* (water king) is much nearer the mark.

Hongkong and Australia.

June 21.—As we years ago

predicted would be the case, the passenger traffic between Australia and Hongkong is greatly on the increase. For some time past the steamers on the route, from both sides, have been largely patronised, and the *Ching-ti*, which arrived to-day, had a full complement of European passengers.

The question may shortly arise whether a larger class of steamer than those now on the line has not become an absolute necessity.

The German Army.

June 23.—The Army Bill is

meeting with great opposition,

especially the increase in the pay of officers. The Liberals insist upon the two years service.

East Africa.

June 23.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Sir James Ferguson said that

whilst the Anglo-German negotiations were pending, the *status quo* in East Africa will be maintained.

Major Wiseman has arrived

in Cairo, and professes at night

at the tone of Mr. Stanley's speeches.

Chinese Getting at their Own.

June 24.—The Chinese are

getting their own again. Nothing

has been more noticeable of late

than the way in which they are

absorbing the building accom

modation in the centre of the

city. In Queen's Road West,

## NEW BOOKS.

## Colonial Literary Notes.

London May 5.  
Mr. H. G. Wells contributes an "ambiguous introduction" to a new volume in Mr. Unwin's Colonial Library bearing the somewhat strange and lengthy title of "Boon, The Mind of the Race, The Wild Asses of the Devil, and The Last Trump!" In this volume is collected the table-talk of a deceased literary man, with some fragments of his unpublished work. George Boon, the author of irreproachable novels of world-wide fame, died during the war. The man himself was curiously unlike his published works. A philosopher, he wrote in secret, books which if published would have been his ruin, books which gave vent to his natural irresponsible humour. From these unpublished remains and from memories of many talks the present volume has been compiled by Boon's executor, Reginald Bliss. It is full of whimsical philosophy and banter, satirises the prominent writers of the day, and touches upon nearly every phase of contemporary English life.

"In view," says Mr. Wells in his Introduction, "of the complications of the book market and the large simplicities of the public mind, I do hope that the reader will be able to see the reasonableness and the necessity of distinguishing between me and Mr. Reginald Bliss. . . . Bliss is Bliss and Wells is Wells. . . . And Bliss can write all sorts of things that Wells could not do."

Mr. Unwin is adding to his Colonial Library a novel by Mrs. A. M. Scott Moncrieff entitled "A Shadow of '57." It opens with a vivid account of an incident in the Indian Mutiny. In a moment of terror a young Englishwoman saves her life at the expense of that of her friend and hostess. The consequences of this action, of which she bitterly repents, influence in after years the destinies of her own son, and the son of the woman who died in her place. The greater part of the novel is concerned with the fortunes of these two men—brother officers in an Infantry regiment stationed in the Plains of India. The author writes with first-hand knowledge of the manners and customs of the Army in the East, and has intimate acquaintance with life in a military station.

A new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library is "Marjory Mallory," a novel by Mr. Ivan Hodgkinson. In the ten years of Marjory Mallory's life that are related in the story there are three distinct influences: the influence of Sir John C. Ashway, the rising young politician who marries her; the influence of Alan Tremain, the political journalist; the brilliant cosmopolitan who fascinates her by the fearlessness of his attitude towards life and his scorn of moral values as they are judged by his contemporaries; and that of Victor Dawnay, the philosopher of Grosvenor Square. When quite young, Marjory discovers that she has a personality of her own which cannot allow her to accept life in the same easy spirit in which most women of her class accept it. She demands something more, something more in keeping with the heroic spirit, through whose brave mask she regards the life which is to bring her so much experience of sorrow and joy. Orwlesby, Tremain, and Dawnay in turn play the principal part in helping her to find herself.

Mr. Unwin is including in the Colonial Library a new edition of Gogol's famous novel "Dead Souls." Mr. Stephen Graham, who has done so much to help English readers to a better understanding of Russia, contributes an Introduction, in which he says: "Dead Souls," written by Gogol in the years 1837-8 and published in 1842, is the greatest humorous novel in the Russian language. It is the most popular book in Russia, and its appeal is world-wide. Even those who have but the remotest idea of Russia and Russian life are frankly amused when they read it. Because of its literary form it has been likened to "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," "Tom Jones," for it is the story of the reader, gripping him never loosing him till the problem is

## KOWLOON RICKSHA COOLIE FINED.

Both Exacting and Insolent.  
This morning in the Police Court, before Mr. R. Lindell, a Kowloon ricksha coolie was charged at the instance of Dr. M. E. Ager with demanding more than his legal fare, and with using insulting language.

His Worship after hearing the evidence found there was an insufficiency of evidence to convict on the first charge, but found the defendant guilty on the second. In fining him \$25 he warned the man that if he came before him again for a similar offence he would be fined the maximum amount \$50.

town to town along the ways of his country. But it has a deeper human appeal than any of these volumes. It is more broadly humorous, but it is also more tender, more serious."

Mark Somers, the author of "The Bridge" has written a new novel "The Endless Quest" which is appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. It is the story of a young man, Anthony Darrell, a dreamer without an aim; who is letting life slip through his fingers. A romantic and unconventional love affair brings him up sharply against realities, and he goes abroad to seek his fortune. The quickening effect on him of new countries, and the tragic surprise of his return home form the subject matter of the second part of the book, which contains almost singular and unexpected development of the situation reached in the first part.

In his new novel, "Windylo" which is now appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library Mr. Kinston Parkes depicts the effect of the impact of modern conditions on the inherited grossness of a primitive nature. The novel deals with the life of to-day as it is lived in remote parts of England. It is a study at first-hand, like all the author's work, and depicts the persistence through the generations of primitive passions and instincts. "Windylo" deals with the rapid degeneration of a young man, rich and, in his own country district, powerful. He is utterly selfish, unscrupulous, and sensual, the prey of his ancestral traits. As a foil to this, the author has drawn a gentle-minded young country squire, and the story is concerned with the rivalry of these two for a girl in the country town to which they resort for their business and pleasure.

The scene of "Where there are Women" by Marguerite and Armiger Birley, a new addition to Unwin's Colonial Library, is laid at first in London, but the action is quickly transferred to India, where the characters are involved in exciting doings in and about the palace of a native ruler. This environment is so realistically depicted as to leave no doubt in the reader's mind that the authors are unusually conversant with Indian life and character. In the main, the plot centres round an English girl who, by a chain of ingenious circumstances, finds herself at first a willing and then an unwilling inmate of the royal residence. The host of difficulties in which she is involved and the manner of her extrication from them not only provide lively reading but some remarkable character drawing.

Mr. Richard Marsh's new story, "The Woman in the Car," which Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library, is a novel of mystery, a romance of crime, a problem to be solved; the old, old one—Who did it? A motor car is found in Pall Mall in the small hours of the morning—alone, deserted, no passenger, only the driver, and he dead. This is no common car, but one of the latest and most expensive productions of one of the most famous makers, and it is known who is the owner; but the owner knows nothing of how his car got there. The dead man, the driver, is not a professional; he is one of the most famous men in the City; how came he on the car, of whose whereabouts its owner knows nothing, dead? Here is the beginning of the problem. The threads entangle; each one holds the reader, gripping him, never loosing him till the problem is

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tons	295	313	322	286	287	320	299	319	293	289	337	287	256	301	303	263	284	257	256	298	250	263	262	270	272
Total to 25th inst.	7,182																								
Daily average	287.28																								

## PRIZE CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

## To Sit in London.

The following is published in yesterday's Government Gazette: Downing Street, 4th May, 1915. Sir,—In my telegram of the 21st of April, I had the honour to apprise you of the decision of His Majesty's Government that all equitable claims made by British, allied, or neutral third parties against ships or cargoes detained or condemned by Prize Courts in His Majesty's overseas dominions other than self-governing Dominions should be dealt with by the Prize Claims Committee in London.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## OUR SUMMER DRINKS

COLD FRESH MILK  
SOURED KIM STERILIZED MILK

Make your own junket, we will furnish you with Rennet Tablets. FREE OF CHARGE.

## PUBLIC COMPANIES

## HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

## NOTICE.

Owing to the increased cost of manufacture &c, it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 11 cents per lb. as from 1st July next.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Hongkong, 16th June, 1915.

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; Co., Ltd.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.  
THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1914).

The Public are hereby notified that the second payment of interest of the 6% Internal Loan of the third year of the Chinese Republic (1914) will fall due on the 30th of June of this year. With the exception of the detailed regulations, governing the payment of interest of the said loan, which have been published in the Government Gazette and which have been printed for the information of the Public by all the establishments authorised for the payment of interest, the following important points are hereby published for general information:

1. The date when the payment of interest begins: 30th June, 4th year of the Chinese Republic.

2. The organs authorised for the payment of interest:

a. All Magistrates

Yamens.

b. The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.

c. The reliable agents of the above mentioned two banks.

d. All Maritime Customs Offices.

3. The methods for the claiming of interest:

The Public when claiming for the interest must cut down the matured coupons and present to any of the above mentioned organs with the said coupons.

The said organs after examining the said coupons will then pay the interest and retain the coupons so paid. But the holders of \$1,000 Bonds and of \$10,000 Bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said Bonds have to be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax.

The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar" and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be decided and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.

The blank coupon No. 1 of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or for payment of land tax and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read over the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at all authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

May Road Station will be open for traffic on and after Thursday July 1st.

Single fares from Upper or Lower Terminus 20 cents.

Season tickets available for three months between the Lower Terminus and May Road—can be obtained on application at the Company's office at the following rates.

Gentlemen ... \$20.00

Ladies ... 10.00

Children ... 5.00

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## A SNOWBALL BAG SALE

in aid of the Belgians in England and in Belgium, will be held in the grounds of Government House, on FRIDAY, July 9th from 4-7 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. The Governor and Lady May, H.E. Major General Kelly, C.B. and Mrs. Kelly, His Honour Sir William Rees Davies, and Lady Rees Davies, The Commodoore and Mrs. Anstruther.

By kind permission of Colonel Watson and the Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play during the afternoon.

Entrance from Lower Albert Road. Admission 20 cts. Tea 40 cts.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—For immediate occupation one 3/4 roomed small Bungalow with a compound, anywhere up on the Peak. Apply stating location, rent, etc. to "Z" c/o The Hongkong Telegraph.

THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.

## COOL AS A SEA BREEZE

The new idea and the true idea in Summer Underwear as exemplified by

## B. V. D.

LOOSE FITTING

## UNDERWEAR

and

## SLEEPING SUITS

Obtainable at

## MACKINTOSH &amp; LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD.

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

## FURNISHING FABRICS

INCLUDING

CRETONNES, CASEMENT CLOTHS, LINENS, VELVETS, TAPESTRIES, MUSLINS, LACE CURTAINS.

## SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

## WRIST WATCHES.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

PRICES RIGHT.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1915.

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## SHIPPING

**THOS. COOK & SON,**  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG; SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

**THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**  
HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	30th June.	
TAIYUAN .....	9th July	14th July.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to  
Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.

## Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## WESTWARD

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 22nd June.

The S.S. "Itala," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Singapore on the 22nd June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASSDON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, June 21, 1915. Agents.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON | CANTON TO HONGKONG.  
SATURDAY, 26th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

## SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 10.00 a.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

## EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 27th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship **TAISHAN** will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DFOK.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. SUI AN.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama		Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsubara	TUES., 29th T. 12,500 June at 4 p.m. MONDAY, 6th T. 12,500 July at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Brisbane		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda Shitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRI., 16th T. 9,600 July at 4 p.m. TUES., 17th T. 12,500 Aug. at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon		Iyo Maru Capt. Okamoto Colombo Maru Capt. Sakamoto	MONDAY, 5th July. T. 12,000 MONDAY, 5th July. T. 8,000
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Hitachi Maru Capt. Tominaga	FRIDAY, 16th T. 13,500 July at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Yokohama		Mishima Maru Capt. Wada	WED., 30th T. 16,000 June at 10 a.m.

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Hongkong 26th June, 1915.

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SHAI, Moji & Kobe	Wosang	Wed., 30th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Wed., 30th June at 3 p.m.
WWEI & Tientsin	Cheongshing	Fri., 2nd July at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Choyang	Sat., 3rd July at 3 p.m.
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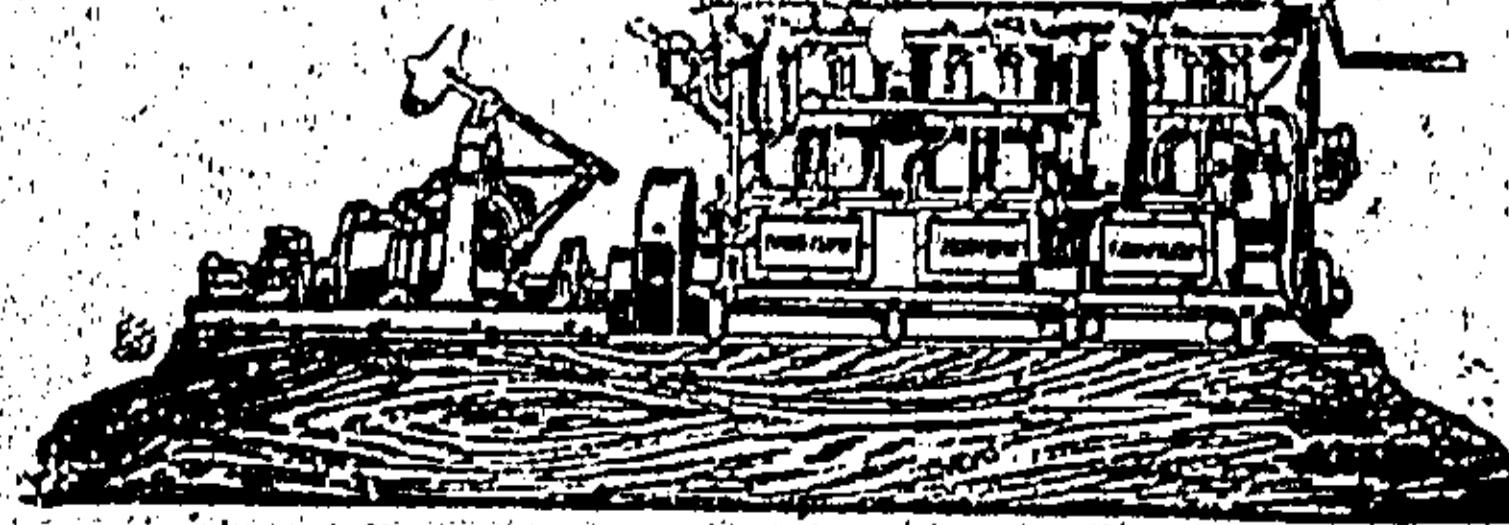
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L'don, S'pore, via P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	1, July
Marseilles & London	Karmala	P. & O.	2, July
	C. of Rangoon	B. L. L.	26, July

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Tacoma & Portland &c.	Morionethshire	J. M. Co.	30, June
San Francisco	Sakai M.	J. M. Co.	1, July
New York via Suez Canal	St. Ronald D. & Co.	5, July	
South A'cos Ports except Man'lo	Eiyo M.	T. K. K.	10, July
San Francisco via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	20, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan &c.	Persia	P. M. Co.	3, Aug.
	Korea	P. M. Co.	10, Aug.

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports	Changsha	B. & S.	30, June
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Empire	G. L. Co.	17, July

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S'pore, P'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Sanuki M.	N. Y. K.	26, June
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	V. Ciotat	M. M.	28, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	29, June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	30, June
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S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashgar	P. & O.	6, July
Shanghai	Tijpanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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The S. L. ss. MERIONETHSHIRE from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 23rd June, leaves for Pacific Port's June 30.

The S. L. ss. RADNORSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 12th July.

The I. L. ss. INDRA from New York via Manila is due at Hongk

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

### GERMANY ON THE DEFENSIVE,

#### EAST AND WEST

An American View.

If one were to undertake to summarize in a single statement the salient detail of the April fighting, it would necessarily be by asserting that, for the first time in the Great War, Germany accepted the defensive role in the East and the West. For the first time in nine months of struggle, her efforts were confined to meeting and halting the offensive of her three great enemies, France, Russia, and Britain.

Such an assertion carries with it more than might appear at first. Bear in mind that the whole German military system is based upon the offensive, not the defensive, that Bernhardi and all his predecessors had preached the offensive as the only real method by which Germany could win; recall that hitherto Germany had rested in the West to redouble her energies in the East, and vice versa, and it becomes clear that, so far as it was now possible to judge, the weight of the numbers of her enemies was at last beginning to tell. The coming of British levies, the completion of the organization of French reserves, the never-failing stream of Russian troops,—these circumstances, fortified by the growing failure of Austrian resistance, were combining to force the Kaiser into the position of holding his own lines, not endeavouring to break those of his opponents.

Out of Germany, officially and unofficially, too, there began to flow new suggestions of a drawn battle, of a return to peace on terms far different from those which were in the minds of the Berlin populace when Von Kluck approached Paris, and Von Hindenburg won Tannenberg. Not yet was there any suggestion of a doubt as to German ability to maintain the defensive, to hold what she had won, to make a defense lasting over years and exacting a toll from her enemies in life and treasure beyond their endurance. But the dream of "world power" had vanished, patently vanished, however distant was the day when "downfall," Bernhardi's alternative, would even be thought of in Berlin.

Coincident with the disclosure of this German frame of mind was the growing confidence revealed in official statements from Paris and London. A French review of the first six months of the campaign supplied a wealth of detail to demonstrate the deterioration of German armies under the terrible strain of earlier offensive operations, the frightful mortality among officers, the lessening efficiency of new levies. In the minds of French military observers, set forth in these statements, the German machine was beginning to crack under the strain.

British opinion was little different. To Field-Marshal Sir John French was attributed the assertion that an early end to the war was now to be expected. The British success at Neuve Chapelle, somewhat tarnished by official admission of bad management which lessened the extent of the victory that might have been achieved, and increased the casualty list, was accepted as proof that the German line could be pierced. French and British observers alike agreed that the Allies had established a decisive superiority of numbers in the West, agreed in the declaration that Germany was already approaching the limit of her reserves and beginning to suffer

turned north toward Lemberg and, approaching Stanislau and Halicz in a wide, swinging attempt to envelop the Russians, had crossed the Dniester and the Pruth.

Other German corps had made their appearance on the crests of the Carpathians, and, with their help, the Russians had been pushed east to the foothills of these mountains. In December a sortie from Przemysl had brought the two Austrian armies within twenty-five miles of each other. But the effort had failed. The failure, too, had decided the fate of the fortress. As Metz, an impregnable fortress, had fallen because a field army of 200,000 had been driven in upon the forts and no provision for its maintenance had been made, so Przemysl succumbed to hunger, while its forts were unshaken.

In the closing days of the war, Przemysl had been sold for \$1,500 each, dogs for \$5. The correspondents who entered with the Russians described the sufferings of the army with great detail. Mismanagement, neglect of the men by officers who continued to live in luxury, were among the stories sent forth, but sent forth by unfriendly correspondents and denied by the Austrian Government. The last terrible sortie, made chiefly by Hungarians, was described as a wilful sacrifice and the reports excited anger in Budapest.

At the lowest and narrowest point in the Central Carpathians, corresponding perfectly to Panama, is the Dukla Pass, over which goes the main road from Hungary to Galicia. At its summit this pass is under 1500 feet above the sea level and little more than 500 above the level of the plains. A little to the southeast is the Lupkow Pass, somewhat higher, which is followed by the Przemysl-Budapest railroad, a local, not a trunk line. Still farther to the southeast, for the mountain range runs from northwest to southeast, is the Uzok Pass, the highest and longest of the three most commonly mentioned in the battle news. Over this goes a highroad and another light railroad from Budapest to Lemberg. Finally still further to the southeast, suggesting the Nicaragua crossing in Central America, is the Beskid or Vereske Pass, much more difficult, much longer than the other three, and carrying the main railroad line between Budapest and Lemberg.

In December, when the Russians had driven the Austrians out of Galicia for the second time, Russian cavalry crossed the Dukla and reached the Hungarian Plain. Russian infantry penetrated several of the other passes. But reinforced by the Germans, new Austrian armies returned to the battle and drove the Russians north and east of the mountain crest, save at the Dukla, where the Russians hung on. From December to March the fighting in the Carpathians was steady and desperate. By the time Przemysl fell, the Austrians had succeeded in debouching from the Lupkow, Uzok, and Beskid Passes and were in the upper valleys of the Sia, the Dniester, and the Stryj on the Galician side of the Carpathians.

In this time the objective of Austro-German strategy had been to relieve Przemysl; that of Russian strategy had been to hold back the Austro-German hosts until the capture of the Galician fortress should release the besieging army and thus give them a decisive advantage in numbers. Four months of fighting, conceivably the most desperate fighting of the whole war up to that time, of battles fought in snowdrifts and over mountains turned to glaciers by the winter storms, ended in Russian success. Ground they had lost, and they were now well east of the range, but Przemysl had not been relieved.

Once Przemysl fell, the Russian plan was clear. Five or six corps, now released, flowed up the Carpathian passes, cleared the Dukla and began to enter Hungary along the headwaters of smaller tributaries of the Theiss, the Ondava, and the Labor, reached the crest of the Lupkow, and approached the left flank of the Austro-German forces in the Uzok. But in the Beskid they made little real progress, on April 20 they were still well east of the summit of the range here, and Austrian bulletins were claiming success in an Austro-German offensive at this point.

Strategically the two operations difficult to follow or to describe. What seemed to be the purpose of the two contending forces was this: The Russians were endeavouring to cross the mountains, enter the Hungarian Plain by the Dukla and Lupkow Passes, and strike the rear and lines of communications of the Austro-German forces defending the Uzok and Beskid Passes, interrupting their connection with Budapest. The Austro-German forces were attempting to reach the Galician Plain by the Uzok and Beskid Passes and cut the Russian communications with Lemberg. A Russian success would compel the retreat of all the Austro-German forces from the whole Carpathian front to the Hungarian Plain. An Austro-German advance would equally imperil the Russian offensive to the west.

#### What Russian Victory Would Mean.

It remains now to examine the Battle of the Carpathians from the political side. After the fall of Przemysl, German military writers conceded that the conflict might conceivably decide the issue of the whole war. They were thinking, unmistakably of the political, even more than the military consequences.

Once Russian armies were in the Hungarian Plain, it was easy to forecast the sweep of Cossack

and Kirghiz cavalry over the ter-

tile regions, which are the gran-

ary of the Empire and the hope

of Austria and Germany for the

coming harvest. Even if Budapest were not reached, the deva-

station would be terrible. There

was too the possibility of Rou-

manian intervention, of new Ser-

bian advances, all to be directed

at Hungary.

Were such a situation to arrive, it was wholly conceivable that the Hungarian influence at Vienna would compel a separate peace for the whole Empire. In such an effort the Bohemian Slavs would unquestionably support the Magyars, and together their influence would be decisive, unless German military force suppressed Austrian desires. But if this happened, Hungary might, with the aid of her invaders, make a separate peace, and obtain with the aid of another Czar that independence which she had lost in the nineteenth century.

Again, it was probable that to prevent such a catastrophe, German high command would consent to the withdrawal of all Austrian troops in Russian Poland and about Cracow, now serving German, not Austrian purposes and send them, with German re-

inforcements, to check the Rus-

sians along the Theiss. But this

would mean the abandonment of

the territory conquered in Poland,

the retreat from the Bzura, the

Rawa, and the Nida, to the

Wartha. It would mean a ter-

mendous drain on German mil-

itary resources which would compel

an acceptance of the defensive

role permanently on the eastern

front, at a time when the western

campaign had already dropped to

a defensive.

Austro-German victory, on the

other hand, would mean the tem-

porary interruption of the Russian

offensive, a new deadlock from

the Roumanian frontier to the

Baltic. But such a deadlock would inevitably lead to fresh Russian efforts, new Russian offensives, when the port of Archangel should be free of ice in the spring and the stream of supplies could flow in to Russia from her western Allies. At best, for the Austro-German alliance, victory in the Carpathians might mean a respite, a chance to draw breath and reorganize shaken Austrian armies, but now that Przemysl had fallen there was little hope of a reconquest of Galicia.

#### Allied Defeat at the Dardanelles.

The disaster to the Allied fleet at the Dardanelles, which occurred too late to permit anything but the brief mention of the fact in my last review, proved to be of a decisive nature so far as the plan for forcing the Straits by the fleet alone was concerned. The effort of British and French official statements and naval critics to minimize the extent of the check was discredited by the progress of the operations in the weeks that followed.

Could the fleets, by mere weight of their superior gunfire and by the greater range of their artillery, have reduced the forts at the narrowest point of the Straits and reached the Sea of Marmara, the result would have been worth the cost of the lost ships. But no profit had resulted from the loss. On the contrary it had been clearly established that ships alone could not force the Straits.

For Americans, the parallel of Santiago instantly comes to mind. Even after the Spanish fleet had left the harbour and there was to be faced only the weak batteries on Scopai Point, the naval authorities left it to the army to reduce the city, contenting themselves with bombardment by indirect and, as it turned out, ineffective fire. If the entrance to Santiago was narrower than that to the Sea of Marmara, it was far shorter and infinitely less well covered by artillery.

For the Allies, the defeat at the Straits was a demonstration that the work of the ships must be supplemented by that of an army, as at Santiago. Thus, while nothing but occasional long-range bombardments disturbed the victorious Turks and their German associates in the forts, an Anglo-French army, commanded by General D'Amade, the French general who had conquered the Shawia Province of Morocco for France in 1911, was reported to have sailed from Tunis, to have landed in Egypt; finally Athens despatches announced that an advance guard had passed the Egean ports of Greece and Bulgaria and entered the Gulf of Saros.

Meantime it is necessary to record that the Allied defeat had a marked effect in lowering the prestige of the enemies of the Turk in the Near East. Bulgaria and Greece were still neutral and the political parties and forces favouring neutrality, and friendly to Germany, were able to turn to immediate and considerable advantage the Allied check.

In point of fact Bulgarian raiding parties appeared anew in Servian Macedonia. In Greece, Venizelos, the champion of Hellenic intervention, announced his retirement from public life.

In the same fashion Turkish prestige gained immensely; the German party in Constantinople acquired new influence. The Sultan himself condescended to receive the correspondents of the neutral press and narrated to them his confidence in the impregnability of the forts defending the water gate to his capital. Even in Rome the effect was marked and Italian appetites once more waited upon a clear opportunity for easy rewards.

Austro-German victory, on the

other hand, would mean the tem-

porary interruption of the Russian

offensive, a new deadlock from

the Roumanian frontier to the

between Rheims and the Argonne, on ground forever famous as the scene of the defeat of Attila. Over 500,000 men had battled for weeks on a narrow front, and the French attack, after having carried the immediate objective German trenches along a low crest to the north of Souis, had been halted. But to check the French the Germans had denuded their entire front, in France, of reserves. Taking advantage of this, in early March the British had struck out north of La Bassée and won the Battle of Neuve Chapelle.

In his conflict upwards of 30,000 men had been lost in the two armies, the British loss alone reaching 13,000. The gain in territory amounted to perhaps a mile on a four-mile front. Hailed as a considerable triumph in March, the British success had been minimized by the Germans at once. In April, official reports concerning the British loss to have been twice that suffered by the British contingent in Wellington's army at Waterloo, and admitting that the English reserves had been badly handled, and artillery had at one point played upon advancing British infantry, weakened the effect of what was still a considerable success.

This success put the Germans south of Verdun. Their purpose was to push west and join hands with the army of the Crown Prince west and north of Verdun and complete the investment of this great fortress. Could they do this, they would open a short line into northern France direct from German territory. But the retreat of the army of the Crown Prince and the subsequent repulse of the Metz army at the Aire checked this plan. The Metz army was compelled to retreat to St. Mihiel, where it fortified its position, still holding a bridge head on the west bank of the Meuse opposite St. Mihiel. At the same time they fortified the sides of the wedge north and south and thus held a corridor leading through the French barrier forts, but not immediately available for offensive operations.

For the Allies, the defeat at the Straits was a demonstration that the work of the ships must be supplemented by that of an army, as at Santiago. Thus, while nothing but occasional long-range bombardments disturbed the victorious Turks and their German associates in the forts, an Anglo-French army, commanded by General D'Amade, the French general who had conquered the Shawia Province of Morocco for France in 1911, was reported to have sailed from Tunis, to have landed in Egypt; finally Athens despatches announced that an advance guard had passed the Egean ports of Greece and Bulgaria and entered the Gulf of Saros.

After many more or less desultory attempts the French in April undertook to break this wedge. Their plan was to attack the Germans from the north and south, forcing the two sides of the corridor together and compelling the Germans to retreat to St. Mihiel, where it fortified its position, still holding a bridge head on the west bank of the Meuse opposite St. Mihiel. At the same time they fortified the sides of the wedge north and south and thus held a corridor leading through the French barrier forts, but not immediately available for offensive operations.

On the other hand the German point of view was that the losses of the Allies in each offensive were tremendously in excess of their own. Champagne, Neuve Chapelle, St. Mihiel, all represented in German reports tremendous and sterile sacrifices of men. To this the Allies retorted with increasing insistence that the German losses in each case had been greater. A fair decision between the two claims could not yet be made. Still it was fair to say that nowhere had the Allies made any real gain in ground. Yet everywhere, in Flanders, in Alsace, where a new offensive was breaking out, in Champagne, between the Meuse and the Moselle about St. Mihiel, it was plain that the Allies were "nibbling," and that at all these points the Germans were on the defensive and, as their own bulletins revealed, fighting desperately, if successfully, to hold their own.

The Coming of May.

To Kitchener, rightly or wrongly, had been ascribed the phrase, "I do not know when the war will end, but I do know that it will not begin until May 1." As this day approached, there was unmistakable expectation all over the world that it would be signalled by some operations that would disclose the purpose of the Allies.

But the fighting of April, the steady "nibbling" of Joffre and French, suggested that May, like the preceding months, might pass without seeing any considerable or decisive conflicts. To wear down the Germans, rather than to attempt any spectacular, costly, and conceivably fruitless general offensive, appeared more and more to be the plan of Allied high command.—T. H. Simonds, in the *American Review of Review*.

#### Joffre's "Nibbling."

Early in the year General Joffre had explained his strategy in the enigmatic phrase that he was "still nibbling." As the season

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1915.

### FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Messrs. Snowman's latest report is as under. Hongkong, 26th June, 1915.—Since issue of our Circular under date of 12th instant the freight market has continued very strong all round, and rates again soared upwards on the renewed enquiry for prompt tonnage to load at Saigon to this and also Saigon to Java, in which latter direction again a good business has been done at very high rates for loading well ahead. There is now very little "loose" tonnage left on the market and business is getting more difficult to arrange as the regular lines have their hands full to satisfy demand for offerings on the berth, and as a matter of fact, are unable at the moment to supply further tonnage for loading at Saigon to this even at the exceptional high rate of 50 cents per picul.—

The North reports under date of 10th instant that the market has been a little easier during the past fortnight, rates have however not declined although there has not been quite so much demand.

SAIGON/HONGKONG.—The local rice market further improving a strong demand set in resulting in the settlement of some 8 vessels on a basis of 45 cents for boats of 70/100,000 piculs and 50 cents for medium sized vessels up to 45,500 piculs carrying capacity. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage owners are now holding out for 55 cents, but the local rice market having meanwhile again declined, nothing better than last figure paid—50 cents—has been put through up to the time of writing.

Rice exports from Saigon from 1st January to 17th May amount to 3,847 tons as compared with 453,630 tons during the same period last year. Quotation stands for June/July shipment at \$4.07 per picul f.o.b. against \$4.08 same time last year.

SAIGON/PHILIPPINES.—From the numerous enquiries for tonnage put on our market no business has resulted, owing in part to scarcity of tonnage and partly to much better rates being offered in other directions.

SAIGON TO JAVA AND JAVA OUTWARD.—Further "outside" tonnage has been placed on basis of Saigon/Java August/September at 65 cents, October/November 70 cents, and Sugar to Hongkong, September loading at 45 cents per picul.

Bangkok to this:—Owing to temporary small arrivals of paddy from the interior vessels on the regular run are more than sufficient for present wants, and in consequence a couple of boats under Chinese Time charter have been re-chartered on short terms. The berth rate now stands at 60 cents per picul for inside bar loading.

NEWCHOWHWA/CANTON.—No freight chartering has come to pass during the interval.

COAL FREIGHTS FROM JAPAN TO THIS are a little easier at the close. Fixtures reported:—Karakita/Hongkong \$4.—, Moji/Hongkong Yen 3.20, Wakamatsu/Hongkong \$3.10/\$3.25, and Hongay/Canton \$4.50 per ton.

SAIL TONNAGE ON THE BERTH:—None.

Messrs. Snowman and Co's advices received from London dated 21st May, 1915 are as follows:—

Referring to our last week's freight report, business has been very restricted during the week, and rates barely maintained, but with the great scarcity of tonnage owners continue very firm and there is no likelihood of collapse.

Far East. Philippines has taken two steamers for the States at \$26 on d.w. and would repeat, also can take a steamer for Marseilles and U.K. at 120/- per 70 ft.

Rice 20/- is still offering from Saigon for handy vessels to French ports, but larger boats can employment for 6/9 or 12 months.

### KILLED AT THE FRONT.

Mr. John Swire's Son falls at Ypres.

We greatly regret to learn that Mr. A. G. Swire, a son of Mr. John Swire, was killed at Ypres on May 13. The deceased was only in his nineteenth year and left Eton last July. He obtained a commission in the Essex Yeomanry soon after war broke out.

The flag on Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's offices was flown at half-mast to-day.

only secure 85/- to 86/3 according to ports.

Mediterranean. Several fixtures have been done, and there are several orders quoting on this market. A steamer has been fixed from Sagunto to Newport at 8/3, and a boat from La Goulette to Maryport secured 18/- full terms, prompt loading, and this could be repeated. Undoubtedly business from this direction will be made more difficult by the intervention of Italy in the European War, as no doubt the Italian Government will commandeer the majority of Italian owned vessels. The order from Aguilas to Calais is still freely quoting, but owners seem to hold of the latter port. From Izizi to Singapore rates have dropped considerably during the last day or two and tonnage is freely offering on this market at about 17/6, and the same remarks apply from Port Said to the Eastern ports. A steamer has just been fixed to Calcutta, and only secured 17/- whereas the previous steamer secured 20/-. From Port Said to Singapore tonnage has been freely offering during the past week at 16/- but without finding takers.

Outward.—This market is greatly handicapped by our new declaration prohibiting the export of coal, and consequently boats are leaving this side in ballast either to America to get coal freights down to the River Plate or Mediterranean, or else for the River Plate and obtain the home ward grain business. Rates in all directions have dropped considerably, and two steamers have been fixed from Wales to Port Said at 22/6, while only two steamers have been fixed to the River Plate, both securing 25/0 end May loading—Wales to Moate Vice has been done at 25/- for early June, while Wales to Campagna or Villa Constitution only obtained sixpence over this rate.

There is still a good demand for tonnage to the Mediterranean ports, and a fair amount of business has been done during the last week, but some of the fixtures reported are subject to Charterers obtaining the necessary license.

TIMECHARTER.—Still a fair business passing for this description of chartering. For the Transatlantic rounds 15/3 continues to be paid, and five or six steamers have obtained this figure since we last wrote. For 12 months Transatlantic trade end May/early June delivery 12/6 was obtained and can again be repeated, and another steamer for one Transatlantic round with delivery and redelivery Mediterranean secured 14/6. Australian Charterers are still willing to pay 13/6 or even more, tonnage is not securable.

Pacific charterers are also still in the market, but owing to the scarcity of tonnage also in this direction, they are finding their requirements hard to fill, and as regards home trades small boats can still secure very remunerative

### TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

#### SOLDIERLY QUALITIES OF THE RUSSIANS.

June 25, 1.10 p.m.

German war correspondents pay a tribute to the soldierly qualities of the Russians.

The colossal magazines at Lemberg were all emptied, and the stores gone to places of safety. It would be wrong to suppose that the Russians will immediately retire within their own frontiers. Even now they are steadfastly harrying the Austro-Germans.

The correspondents declare that the populace enthusiastically welcomed the Austrians. These found the city much damaged by fire. The Russians on evacuating the city, burned the benzine stores.

#### ECONOMY URGED AT HOME.

June 25, 1.10 p.m.

Mr. McKenna this afternoon urged economy over foodstuffs, "for which we are shovelling out money to foreign countries in higher price." National restraint, he says, will mean cheaper foodstuffs.

#### THE POPE AND THE WAR.

June 25, 1.10 p.m.

According to Reuter's Rome correspondent, the Vatican organ emphasises the fact that the Pope, in the recent *La Liberte* interview spoke in his private capacity. The Italian press considers the matter exceptionally grave and refused to believe it authentic until it was officially confirmed.

An invitation from the Spanish bishops to the Pope to transfer the Holy See to Spain is occasioning much discussion in Rome.

#### SANITARY BOARD.

Orders of the day for Tuesday, 29th Jun., at 3.45 p.m., are as under:—

1. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re leave of absence to Inspectors C. W. Brett and H. Coombs.

2. Minute by the President of the Sanitary Board re resignation of Inspector Elliott.

3. Minute by the Medical Officer of Health re the water carriage system.

4. Application for permission to erect a water closet at No. 49, Conduit Road, Inland Lot No. 2021.

5. Application for permission to erect an urinal at No. 28 Queen's Road Central, Inland Lot No. 619.

6. Plan of the permanent quarters for sextons at the New Hau Pui Lung Cemetery in Kowloon.

7. Report from the Government Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of June, 1915.

8. Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 15th June, 1915.

9. Mortality return for Hongkong for the month ending 31st May and for the week ending 6th June, 1915.

10. Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 6th and 13th June, 1915.

11. Rat return for the weeks ending 12th and 19th June, 1915.

#### W. BOWEN-ROWLANDS.

##### Secretary.

#### Bijou Theatre.

We are asked to say that the Carson's, whose sensational shooting turn has made them well known in the Colony, are showing for three nights at the Bijou Theatre, beginning from tomorrow, Sunday.

#### Bad for the Cow.

Mr. Aslett traffic inspector of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, has complained to the police that a cow grazing on the railway near bridge 48 has been knocked over and killed by an engine. The owner is being looked for.

### A PEKING SCANDAL.

#### Serious Charges Against Officials.

In amplification of our Shanghai correspondent's wire of June 21, we give the following Peking News:—

The Presidential Mandates issued last evening (June 20) contained several bombs which exploded in the official camp, with marked effect. Chang Hu is cashiered from his appointments and is replaced as Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief of the Salt Administration by Kung Hsien-chuan. Yeh Kung-cho, Vice-Minister of Communications is suspended from his office pending the trial of the Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Chao Ching-hua, who has been arrested at the instance of the Censors.

Chang Hu is dismissed on the ground of practising corruption, deceiving his superiors, working for his own selfish ends and undermining the nation. He is accused of causing a reduction of \$10,000,000 in the salt revenue, and is deemed worthy of severe punishment, but in recognition of his ability is relegated to Szechuan for side duty with the Governor in order that he may have chance to redeem his character.

Chao Ching-hua, Director of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, who is accused of corrupt practices, is held responsible for extensive swindling on the railway, particularly among the ticket sellers and weighers of goods and baggage and for the general loss sustained by the line which has been the subject of foreign complaint. Chao Ching-hua, however, is released pending investigation, while the order of suspension against Yeh Kung-cho is cancelled and he is given an opportunity to resign pending the forthcoming investigation.

All these changes may be regarded more as the consequence of political intrigue than as an attempt to cleanse the Administration. It remains to be seen in what degree the three officials named in the Presidential Mandates are guilty of the charges made against them, but it is significant that all belong to the Cantonese party, while the new Chief of the Salt Gabelle belongs to the opposing party.

Peking, June 2.

The Chinese newspapers strongly eulogise the President's action in suppressing corruption on the part of officials, but there appears to be a political question also involved, as both the dismissed parties belong to the Cantonese or Liang Shih-yi Party, which has thus suffered a severe blow.

#### Burglary in Conduit Road.

Mr. Raven of 45 Conduit Road has complained to the Police that some time between 10 p.m. last evening and 7 a.m. to-day someone entered his room and stole a suit of clothing, in the pockets of which were sixty dollars. The garments, minus the money, have been found in a nullah nearby.

Victoria Theatre.

There was again a crowded house last night at the Victoria Theatre, when the new instalments of "The Perils of Pauline" were shown. The latest episodes in the story of this extraordinary young woman are exciting in the extreme, and include some marvelous motor racing feats. The two series of war pictures were, as usual, remarkably good, and a couple of Keystone comics were also much appreciated. The band which now plays nightly at this theatre is an added attraction to the good fare always laid before the patrons.

#### E. RALPHS.

#### Inspector of English Schools.

#### Constable Charged.

Yesterday evening Mr. J. B. Wood had before him a case in which Sher Khan P. C. No. 301 was charged with indecency. After hearing some evidence his Worship remanded the case.

### HARBOUR OFFENCES.

#### RIOTING IN PORTUGAL.

##### Reported Bombardment of Lisbon.

Madrid, May 16.

The Government confirms the reports of grave troubles in Lisbon.

It is stated that ships' crews have mutinied, and that the mutineers have killed the commander of the Portuguese cruiser Vasco Da Gama. It is even stated that the city has been bombed. There is a strong movement against the Dictator, General Pimenta De Castro.

The Spanish Government is taking precautionary measures for the protection of Spanish interests. *Central News.*

According to further official despatches from Lisbon the insurrectionary movement is led by a naval squadron moored in the River Tagus, which has bombarded the city, doing considerable damage, while numbers of people appear to have been killed or wounded.

According to private advices, the commander of the Cruiser Vasco da Gama has been murdered. The Army garrisoning Lisbon still remains loyal to President Alfonso.

In view of the situation in the neighbouring country, the Spanish Premier and Ministers of Marine and Foreign Affairs met at noon at the Royal Palace, and exchanged views with King Alfonso.

The Government has since made known its determination to refrain from intervention in any form, and to confine itself to the protection, if necessary, of lines and interests of Spanish subjects residing in Portugal. *Reuter.*

According to information obtained at the Spanish Ministry of the Interior, in spite of official reserve, which is otherwise maintained, it appears that very grave events have occurred in Portugal. Communications are reported to have been cut, and the revolt is said to have broken out at Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem, and Lisbon.

In the latter city the Commune is reported to have been set up. Senhor Affonso Coats, ex-Premier, is reported to have been assassinated.

All this is given under reserve. News received by the Press from Badajos, states that the Portuguese refugees who have crossed the frontier relate that the situation in Portugal is extremely critical. They say the telegraph and telephone lines have been destroyed, and the troops are powerless to suppress revolutionary movements. *Reuter.*

Fugitives are arriving in Spain in a wild haste. Revolutionary outbreaks are reported to have occurred in Lisbon, Coimbra, Oporto, Santarem, and other towns.

Fighting between troops and masses of civilians has taken place. Alfonso Coats is reported to have been killed, and telegraph and telephone wires have been cut.

#### TU-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Wing Yu Shing Hing Kee firm (in bankruptcy) to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, the 5th July, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Po On Godowns, Connaught Road West.

884 Slabs Yunnan Tin.

On view Now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

## AMONG THE CHINESE.

Interesting Summary of a Year's Work:

The Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for the year 1914 states inter alia:—

The number of persons detained under warrant and sent direct to the Po Leung Kuk during the year was 111 as compared with 194 in 1913; the action taken in each case (as also in those cases not decided at the end of 1913) is shown in Table III. The number of women whose detention was found unnecessary and who were allowed to leave after investigation was 82, or 73.8 per cent., as compared with 87.6 per cent. in 1913; 20 were sent to their native place; one was married; 4 were restored to husbands or relatives; while 4 cases were still under consideration on December 31st.

13 names were added to the list of girls under bond to report themselves annually, half-yearly or quarterly to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, a precaution taken to guard against their being forced into prostitution. The names of 2 girls were struck off the list, of whom one was married and the other sent back to her native place. The number of names on the list on the 31st December was 67 as compared with 56 on January 1st, 1914.

5. The number of persons reported by Hongkong residents to the Po Leung Kuk as missing during the year was 127 of whom 34 were found. These figures compare very favourably with those for 1913—167 and 33. The total number of persons reported missing, including reports from China and Macao, was 223, of whom 45 were found as compared with 43 out of 293 in 1913. (Table IV.)

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 13,162 (women 8,158, girls 1,002, and boys under sixteen 4,002) as compared with 26,080 in 1913. The decrease in numbers, which may be said to have been entirely due to the war, affected all the ports to which such emigrants proceeded, but the chief decrease is in the number of those proceeding to Singapore and Penang, 11,240 as compared with 23,318 in 1913. The Government of the Straits Settlements, having on the outbreak of war entirely prohibited immigration of all deck passengers from China. The figures for the first 7 months of the year were nearly up to the average for the last 3 years, but whereas the monthly average from January to July was 1,786, that for the 5 months, August to December, was only 119.

The year's work with women and children generally presented less difficulty than was experienced in 1913. The re-opening of the Canton brothels to a great extent stemmed the tide of undesirable women which poured into the Colony in 1913, but the disturbed condition of South China still facilitated trafficking in women and girls for prostitution. The prosecutions under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance undertaken by this Office numbered only 4 with 2 convictions, as compared with 13 cases and 11 convictions in 1913.

Male Emigration. As stated beforehand in last year's report all "assisted" emigration from Hongkong to other British possessions ceased as from June 30th, 1914. Assisted emigration to the Dutch Indies continued to some extent in July and August during which months 548 coolies were passed for Muntok and Billiton, but with the outbreak of war this emigration also ceased. Hence the figures given here and in the Tables are for little more than half the year.

The total number of assisted emigrants presented for examination was 12,272 of whom 8,278 were passed and allowed to proceed. (In 1913 the figures were 23,984 and 17,004.) The number of those who on examination expressed themselves unwilling to emigrate was 189 or 1.52 per cent. as compared with 3.28 per cent. and 2.58 per cent. in 1912 and 1913. The total number rejected in Hongkong or on arrival in Singapore as unfit for labour was 381 (285 at this end and 96

by the Protector of Chinese, Singapore) all of whom were sent back to their homes through the Tung Wa Hospital at the expense of the Boarding House which recruited them.

Assisted emigration to British North Borneo was practically non-existent, only one batch of 45 coolies being passed for labour there during the year, although it is probable that a certain number of labourers may have gone down under the "kangany" system.

The arrangements made with the Straits Settlements Government for the repatriation of decrepit coolies at the expense of their employers enabled 233 such decrepits to return to their homes via Hongkong during the year. Under similar arrangements with British North Borneo 346 decrepits and destitutes of whom about 100 had been thrown out of work by the war returned from Sandakan and Jesselton and were sent on to their homes through the Tung Wa Hospital.

Tung Wa Hospital. (Tables VII to XII.)

The expenditure, despite the length of the year, was slightly less than in the previous year (\$93,479 as compared with \$94,349 in 1913), and though the income from all sources declined from \$120,000 in 1913 to \$103,500—the abnormal figure for 1913 was due to the transference of over \$18,000 from the new Mortuary Fund to the common chest of the Hospital—it was more than sufficient to cover expenditure.

The total number of in-patients admitted during 1914 was 4,472 as compared with 4,708 in 1913 (4,210 in 1912) of whom 1,609 or 37.8 per cent., against 35.9 per cent. the previous year, elected to be treated by European methods. The out-patients numbered 102,158 as against 107,395 in 1913 (102,333 in 1912), and of these 10,217 or 10 per cent. (as against 19.1 per cent. in 1913) chose European treatment.

The in-patients included 520 plague cases.

The number of surgical operations performed was 186 as compared with 23 only in 1911—evidence of the interesting realisation by the Chinese of the efficacy of Western surgery.

Kwong Wa Hospital. This Hospital again did excellent work during 1914 and the number of patients treated shows a marked increase on the previous year's figures. In all, 1,609 patients were admitted as compared with 1,352 in 1913, of whom 976 or 58 per cent. (against 52 per cent. in 1913—the figure given in last year's report is wrong—and 41 per cent. in 1912) came under European treatment and 723 elected to be treated by Chinese methods. The total number of out-patients treated was 10,135 against 9,388 in 1913, and of these 3,791 or 40 per cent. compared with 9.1 per cent. only in 1913 and 12.8 per cent. in 1912 elected to take European treatment—a very satisfactory increase.

The total expenditure on the Hospital for the Kap Yan Chinese year was \$28,213 and fell short of the ordinary revenue by nearly \$10,000.

The position of the Kwong Wa has caused the Tung Wa Committee no little difficulty and will continue to do so for so long as Yau-tai remains a poor neighbourhood. Without larger subscriptions the Hospital cannot hope to be entirely self-supporting, but the new Tung Wa Committee under Mr. Lo Cheung-shiu are vigorously devising means of curtailing the expenses and increasing the receipts of the Hospital, Chinese Public Dispensaries and Plague Hospitals.

The total number of cases treated at the Dispensaries during the year was 77,207 as compared with 88,803 in 1913. Of this total 50,965 were new, and 28,242 return cases. The decrease on the 1913 figures may be put down to the war and the consequent increase in cost of living in the Colony which led large numbers of Chinese especially of the respectable middle and lower classes to migrate back to China. The Ordinance has been passed, and steps have been taken for the better control of all the piers in the Colony, but the completion of the self-governing Dominions towards Indian immigration. Even if public opinion were to permit any such change it would still be highly undesirable, from the point of view of the general interest of both races, to sow the

## SPECIAL POLICE RESERVE.

Hongkong Police Reserve orders issued today are as under:—

## Parades.

All Platoons will continue their Drill Cup Training as follows:—

No. 1 British—Tuesdays and Fridays.

No. 2 British—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Nos. 1 and 2 Chinese—Mondays and Wednesdays.

Nos. 3 and 4 Chinese—Thursdays and Saturdays.

No. 1 and 2 Portuguese—Mondays and Wednesdays.

Nos. 3 and 4 Portuguese—Tuesdays and Fridays.

Indian—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Platoon Commanders may, on notifying the D. S. P., alter or extend the hours of their parades, and also arrange additional parades for recruits, backward men and volunteers.

At Chief Magistrate's Court, Magistracy (adjoining Central Police Station) on Sunday, 27th June:—

Portuguese Company.—9.30 a.m.

British and Indian Companies—11.00 a.m.

Chinese Company—2.30 p.m.

Inspection of Uniforms.

Nos. 1, 2 & 3 Platoons of the Chinese Company will parade in Uniform on Monday, June 28th, at 5.30 p.m. for inspection by the Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKIN.  
D. S. P. (Reserve)

## AFTER THE WAR.

India and German East Africa.

It is, perhaps, rather early to discuss the uses to which any of the German colonies shall be put at the conclusion of hostilities, particularly one which is still far from being in the occupation of British or Allied forces. Yet in view of the great importance of the issues involved, and the advisability of having a clear idea of these before the final settlement is discussed, it may be excusable to put forward suggestions of a tentative nature, even though they may appear to invite the retort that it is always as well to kill the bear before proceeding to apportion his hide amongst the hunters.

For reasons to be stated, the destiny of German East Africa after the War is a matter which will probably prove to be of greater Imperial significance than that of any of the remaining German possessions in Africa. It is the largest of the German colonies, both in area and population. Comprising 384,000 square miles of territory, with a native population of over 8,000,000, the colony is thinly peopled, in view of its rich natural resources and the fertility of its soil. The greater part of the territory is unsuited for colonisation by white men, of whom there are fewer than 5,000 resident in the colony, these being all soldiers, officials, planters, and merchants.

So far, little or no progress has been made towards the conquest of German East Africa. German invasions of Nyassaland, British East Africa, and Uganda have been repulsed; but the British attempts at invasion have not met with any better success, and the attack on the port of Tanga last November appears to have been a particularly unfortunate affair. Enough has happened to show that, but for the arrival of several thousands of troops, British and native, from India, the Germans would have been able to do considerable damage to the Uganda Railway. And, in spite of the Tangany affair, there can be little doubt that the major share of the difficult task of conquering this German colony will have to be borne by Indian troops.

The revenue of the Dispensaries, excluding the balance from 1913 (\$18,868) amounted to \$35,103 and thus exceeded the expenditure by some \$5,500.

## General.

Under the terms of the Depar-tation Ordinance, 1914, reports were furnished on 391 suspects arrested by the Police under warrants of detention.

Reports were also furnished on numerous other criminals, recommended by the Police for banishment on the expiration of their sentences, who claimed to be Hongkong born.

72. The difficulties that arose in 1913 dealing with Chinese theatrical matters were also present during the year under review. The constant attendance of young Chinese women at the "pak we hei" and the use of these theatres as places of assignation for girls with actor lovers led to the passing of a new by-law (under Ordinance 3 of 1888 Section 27) prohibiting the presence of Chinese women on or behind the stage. This new regulation has been strictly enforced, with good results.

73. During 1914 there were no labour troubles of any note in the Colony. Two small strikes, one of dock carpenters at Hung-hom, the other of caulkers at the Taikoo Docks, were engineered, the workmen asking for a rise in wages; but after reference to this Office were soon settled.

74. 13 applications for British Birth Subject Certificates were received and reported on: 7 were granted. There were also 3 applications for naturalisation during the year of which 2 were granted.

75. An exhaustive enquiry into the Ferries of the Colony was conducted by a Committee appointed by His Excellency the Governor. As a result, the Ferries Ordinance has been passed, and steps have been taken for the better control of all the piers in the Colony, but the completion of the self-governing Dominions towards Indian immigration. Even if public opinion were to permit any such change it would still be highly undesirable, from the point of view of the general interest of both races, to sow the

seeds of future discord by endeavouring to mix two fundamentally different standards of living. In Canada the only province which has a climate in any way suited to Southern Asiatics is British Columbia; and this province already possesses quite as many Asiatic residents as it can handle without a serious lowering of the white man's standard of living—or, to be more precise, the standard set up by the Anglo-Saxon people in North America. In Australia there is a vast uninhabited and semi-tropical region eminently suitable for colonisation by Asiatics, and, some believe, only suitable for permanent settlement by a non-European race. To prevent any such use of the northern half of the Australian Continent the "White Australia" policy stands as an apparently insuperable obstacle. Some day, unless colonisation by some of the Mediterranean people can be effected, the continued holding back from productive use of the valuable region may cause international and inter-racial difficulties, just as the attempts of Holland to retain the whole of her eastern empire may sooner or later bring this state into opposition to an Asiatic Power. But this possibility is outside the scope of the present argument. New Zealand is essentially a "white man's country," and no influx of Indians into this Dominion is conceivable so long as the Empire remains in its present form. South Africa, which already has a large Indian population to complicate its numerous racial problems, is not sufficiently enamoured of the experiences it has acquired in this connection to be likely to abate its hostility to any further incoming of Asiatics. It is, therefore, away from the self-governing Dominions that attention must be directed, if an outlet for Indian emigration, which will not produce dangerous racial friction, is to be discovered.

On a small scale such an outlet exists already as regards the labouring classes, in certain Crown Colonies and Protectorates, such as Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, the Fiji Islands, Zanzibar, and British East Africa. But the question to be answered is whether it would not be a valuable experiment to set apart German East Africa as a colony for Indians and Indians only (save for the necessary white officials in the organisation period), subject to due regard for the interests of the aboriginal inhabitants, for whom reservations could easily be demarcated. An area as extensive as German East Africa would itself accommodate many millions of Indians, and eventually some of British East Africa and the Sudan might be added to the Indian zone in Africa, provided that the experimental stage which has been shelved but not solved by the outbreak of a world-wide war.

For several years the Indian emigration question has been growing increasingly acute. The agitation in South Africa two years ago, and the Komagata Maru affair at Vancouver, were danger-signals which showed plainly enough the perils of the situation that was arising within the Empire as the result of the opposition of the self-governing Dominions towards the immigration of British Indians. Since those events took place, India has given magnificent proofs of her fidelity to the Empire. Her sons are fighting with the greatest bravery and tenacity in France and in the Euphrates Valley. They assisted in the reduction of Tsing-tau; they beat back the Turkish attempt to cross the Suez Canal; and, as already mentioned, they have been in the thick of the fray in East Africa. Unless the white race is content to "astonish the world by its ingratitude" the services which India has rendered, and will continue to give, cannot be allowed to pass without some tangible recognition of the claims of Indians as British subjects to share in the spoils of the victory which they will have helped to make possible.

It must be candidly recognised that there is no prospect of any material change in the attitude of the self-governing Dominions towards Indian immigration. Even if public opinion were to permit any such change it would still be highly undesirable, from the point of view of the general interest of both races, to sow the

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman V. D. are as follow:

Joined  
Private F. S. Thomson joined the Corps on 24.6.15, allotted Corps. No. 1853 and posted to Scouts Company.

Parades.

Parades for Monday, 28th inst.

5.15 p.m. The following N.C.O.

4 men of Eighth Section M. G. Co.

Sergt. Major Witchell, Ptes. Al-

ves, Archie, Anderson, Benjamin,

Cordeiro, D'Alvredo, Greaves, F.

Murray and Pereira—Musketry

Instruction on Kennedy Road

Range. Service rifles to be car-

ried. Corp. Grimes R. E. will

attend. 5.30 p.m. Signalling

Section—Aiming Drill and

Musketry exercises at Head-

quarters. Sergt. Bullock will at-

tend. Remainder Nil.

Detail.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon.

On duty Centre Section M. G. Co.

Officer on duty Capt. G. G. Wood.

At Detention Camp, Kowloon.

On duty to-night Civil Service

Company, Officer on duty Lieut.

Lindell. On duty to-morrow night

Scout Company, Officer on duty

Lieut. Murphy. On duty 28th

instant Scout Company, Officer

on duty Capt. Stewart. Orderly

Officer Lieut. Wright. Orderly

Sergeant Sergt. Crawford.

out a serious racial conflagration.

It is only in Africa that there is

sufficient thinly populated land

to provide for the surplus popula-

tion of India without causing

friction between the immigrants

and white workers. And in

German East Africa especially if

it is won largely by India's own

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE &  
GENERAL. BROKERTHE Undersigned has received  
instructions from Mr. J.  
Wilkie to sell by Public Auction  
onMONDAY,  
the 28th June, 1915, commen-  
cing at 2.30 p.m. at his  
residence, No. 10 Knutsford  
Terrace, Kowloon.The Whole of His Valuable  
Household Furniture  
comprising—Teak Hatstand with Mirror,  
Blackwood Flower Stands and  
Table, Japanese Curio Stands,  
Teak Overmantels with Bevelled  
Mirrors, Camphorwood Roll Top  
Desk, Card Table, Br. & S. Mounted  
Fenders, Engravings, White Lace  
Curtains, Rugs, Carpet, etc., etc.  
Teak Extension Dining Table  
and Chairs, Teak Sideboard with  
Bevelled Mirror, Teak Dinner  
Waggon, Teak Bookcases, Ice  
Chest, Cutlery, Crockery and  
Glass Ware etc., etc.Single and Double Brass  
Mounted Iron Bedsteads, Teak  
Wardrobes with Glass Doors,  
Teak Dressing Tables, Marble  
Top Washstand, Teak and Cam-  
phorwood Chest of Drawers,  
Toilet Crockery, Shanghai Bath  
Tubs, etc., etc.On view from Saturday, the  
26th inst.Catalogue will be issued.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onMONDAY,  
the 28th June, 1915, commen-  
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms,  
Duddell Street,900 Assorted Leather Hand  
Bags.1600 Assorted Leather Wallets,  
100 American Folding Chairs,  
2 cases White Cotton Drills,  
1 case White Cotton Duck,  
1 case Brown Holland.

On view from the day of Sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onTUESDAY,  
the 29th June, 1915, commen-  
cing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 9 Ice  
House Street (corner of Zetland  
Street)A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture  
including many specimens made  
of Solid Teak.  
(Particulars from Catalogue)Terms:—As usual.  
On view from Monday, the  
28th inst.GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICES.

G. 5542 R.

## NOTICE.

Tenders are invited for washing  
articles officially supplied to H.M.  
Ships at Hongkong for 1 year  
from 1st September, 1915.Forms giving particulars of the  
articles, and the terms of the  
contract may be obtained by  
application to the Commanding  
Officer, H.M.S. "Tamar."The forms when completed  
should be sent to the Commanding  
Officer, H.M.S. "Tamar" in  
a sealed envelope marked  
tenders for washing."No tender will be received after  
the 5th prox.The lowest or any tender will  
not necessarily be accepted.THE HONGKONG CORINTH-  
IAN YACHT CLUB.A general meeting of members  
will be held at the Club House on  
June 30th, 1915, at 6 p.m.All members are specially re-  
quested to attend.By order of Committee,  
A. D. GEE,  
Hon. Secretary.

FAIRALL &amp; CO.

ANNUAL SUMMER

## SALE

on

MONDAY, June 28th, 1915.

Prior to stocktaking. All goods  
greatly reduced in all  
Departments.Don't forget after the Show  
Singers, and Light Refreshments  
ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Open 'till Midnight

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 25th June, 1915.

The Topic on every Tongue.  
The Topic in every Household."THE PERILS OF PAULINE"  
in 4 Reels.SEE PAULINE WITH THE LIONS.  
Pathé's Latest British Gazette.  
Keystone Comics.

SATURDAY, 26th June.

4 ROUND SPAR,  
Fatty Finn, V. Willy Crockett  
in Full Boxing Costume.

## BIJOU THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

The Sensational American Drama.  
THE WRECK

in 4 parts—Length 6,000 feet, etc., etc.

SUNDAY, 27th June.

THE THREE CARSONS  
the world's greatest sharp shooters.

## NOTICES.

**WE WILL SUPPLY YOU**  
DISS BROS. ENGLISH TAILORS.  
No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
(Flower St.)

WITH A PERFECT FIT.  
Established 1900.

**HIMRODS**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your respiratory  
organs may be suffering from—whether  
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA,  
NASAL CATARRH, OR  
ORDINARY COUGH.  
—you will find in this famous remedy a  
restorative power that is simply  
uniquely great.  
40 YEARS  
AT CHEAP RATES.  
SOLD BY  
STORES THROUGHOUT  
THE COUNTRY.  
IMPROVEMENTS  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

**MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS**  
A French Remedy for all Irritations.  
Thousands of ladies and gentlemen have a box  
of these pills in their pockets to relieve  
any irritation of the system  
or any part of the body.  
These pills are  
a sure remedy for all  
respiratory complaints.  
They are  
also a valuable  
remedy for all  
skin diseases.  
40 YEARS  
AT CHEAP RATES.  
SOLD BY  
STORES THROUGHOUT  
THE COUNTRY.  
IMPROVEMENTS  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

## NOTICES.

## NOTICES

## CLEARANCE SALE

of

## LAMPSHADES.

30% discount for CASH

at

## KOMOR &amp; KOMOR'S

Alexandra Buildings,

Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1915.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil  
sold by us to be pure and  
unadulterated.

Present price—

"COMET."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

"WHITE ROSE."

\$4.25 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG,

168 Des Voeux Road, Cen.  
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)

KWONG YUEN,

91 Des Voeux Road, West.

BATHING TRIP TO MIRSBAY

via  
KOWLOON CANTON  
RAILWAY.A launch can now be hired  
from us to leave Tai Po  
Pier, for any afternoon, after 3  
o'clock.

Water and Bathing Beaches

unexcelled.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

For terms apply to

H. A. LAMMERT,  
4, Luddell St.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915.  
BUTCHER MEAT.

		Jts.	肉食
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	...	1b. 19	尾
Prime Cut—	...	21	尾
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	...	10	尾
" Roast—Shiu	...	19	尾
" Breast—Ngau Lam	...	17	尾
" Soup—Tong Yuk	...	15	尾
" Steaks—Ngau Yuk Pa	...	20	尾
" do—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	...	30	尾
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	...	24	尾
Bullock's Brains—No. 10	per set	10	尾
" Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each	50	尾
" combed—Ham Ngau Li	...	60	尾
" Head—Ngau Tau	...	\$1.00	尾
" Heart—Ngau Sun	...	1b. 14	尾
" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	...	20	尾
" Feet—Ngau Keuk	...	each 11	尾
" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	...	11	尾
" Tail—Ngau Mei	...	18	尾
" Liver—Ngau Kon	...	1b. 13	尾
" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	...	6	尾
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngau-tai-tau-keuk	set	\$1.00	尾
Mutton Chop—Yeung Poi Kwat	...	1b. 25	尾
" Leg—Yeung Pei	...	25	尾
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	...	24	尾
" Saddle...	...	27	尾
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong	...	27	尾
" Brains—Chu No	...	per set	24
" Feet—Chu Keuk	...	1b. 13	尾
" Fry—Chu Chap	...	15	尾
" Head—Chu Tan	...	each 11	尾
" Heart—Chu Sam	...	18	尾
" Kidneys—Chu Yiu	...	12	尾
" Liver—Chu Kon	...	1b. 26	尾
Pork, Chop—Chu Poi Kwat	...	24	尾
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	...	...	尾
" Leg—Chu Pei	...	28	尾
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	...	20	尾
Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set	60	尾
" Heart—Yeung Sam	...	each 8	尾
" Kidneys—Yeung Yiu	...	12	尾
" Liver—Yeung Kon	...	1b. 26	尾
Sucking Pigs, to order—Chu Tsai	...	22	尾
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	...	20	尾
Mutton—Shang Yeung Yau	...	26	尾
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	...	19	尾
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	...	20	尾
Lard—Chu Yau	...	20	尾

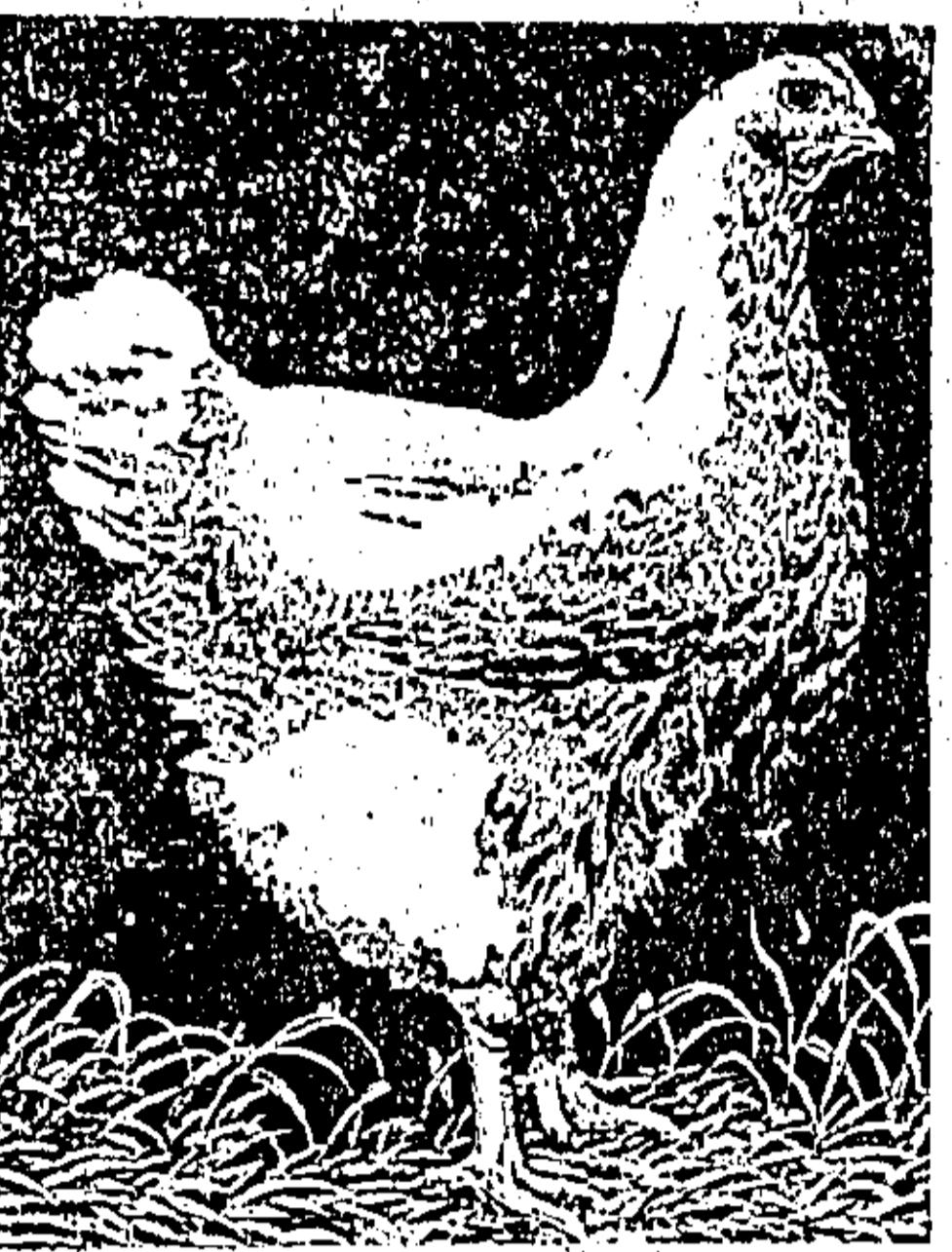
## POULTRY:

	Cts.	肉食
Chicken—Kai Tsai	1b. 35	口
Capon, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	仔
Ducks—Ap	32	仔
Doves—Pan Kau	18	仔
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz	蛋
" (fresh)"	36	蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	1b. 42	仔
" Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	10	仔
Geese—Ngo	24	仔
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	仔
" Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	each 25	仔
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	each 22	仔
" Hen	45	仔
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	仔
Quail—Om Chun	25	仔
Partridges—Che Ku	65	仔

## FISH:

	Cts.	海鮮
Barbel—Ka Yu	1b. 16	海鮮
Bream—Pin Yu	18	海鮮
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15	海鮮
Carp—Li Yu	20	海鮮
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	海鮮
Codfish—Man Yu	14	海鮮
Crabs—Hai	26	海鮮
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	18	海鮮
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12	海鮮
Dace—W		

# DAIRY FARM NEWS.



A CRITICAL INSPECTION  
OF OUR  
MILK, MEATS, POULTRY AND DAIRY  
PRODUCTS REVEALS THE SECRET  
OF THE SUCCESS AND POPULARITY OF EVERYTHING  
WE OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

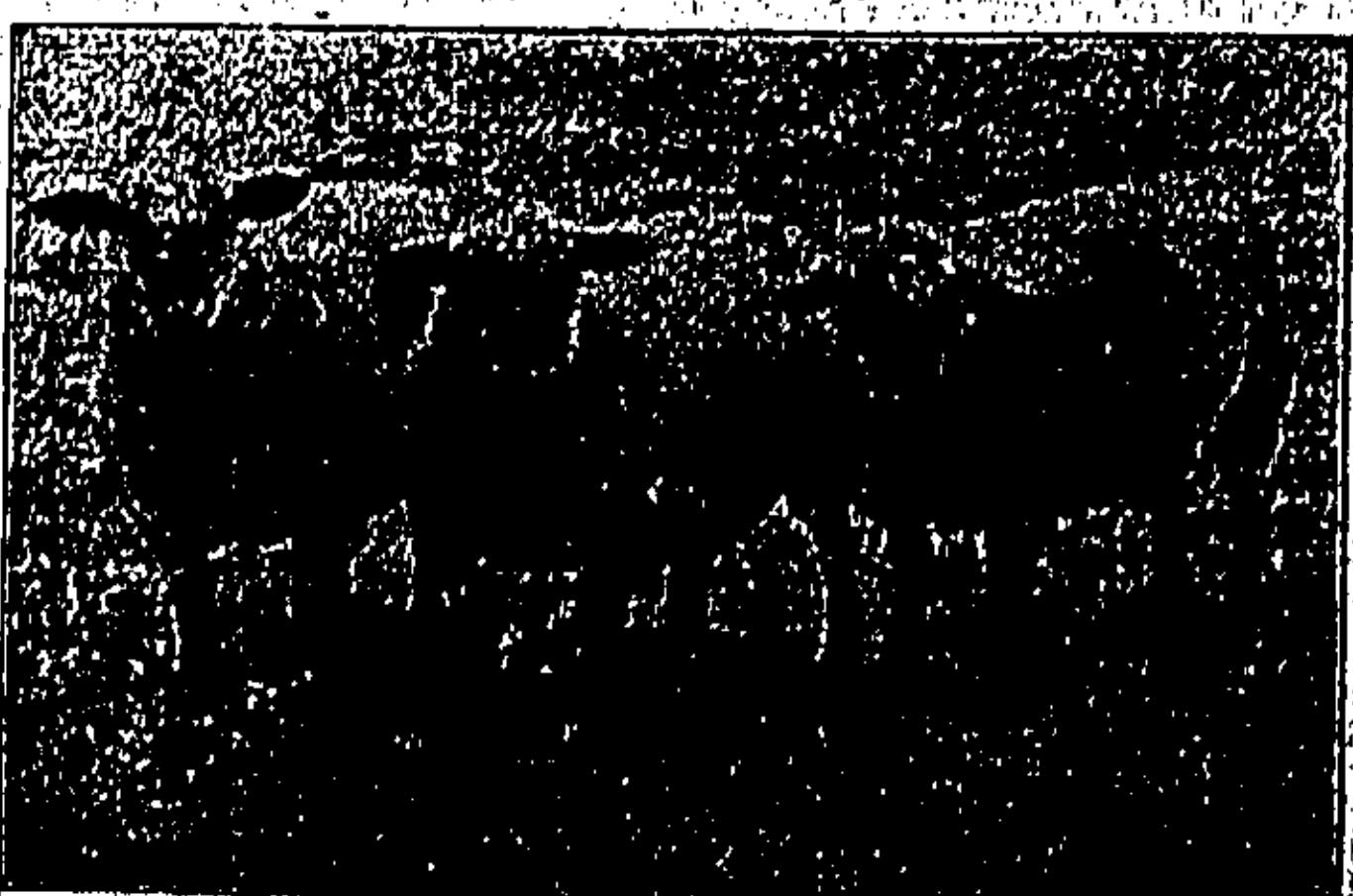
## OUR VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

ARE IN CHARGE OF COMPETENT PERSONS, WHO STUDY  
THE NEEDS OF CUSTOMERS AND THE COMMUNITY WITH  
THE OBJECT OF FURNISHING THE COLONY WITH

## CLEAN & WHOLESOME FOOD.

THE ADVANTAGES WE OFFER, NO OTHER COLONY OR  
TOWN IN THE EAST ENJOYS.

## OUR WATCHWORDS: PURITY & EXCELLENCE.





## NOTICES

GENUINE PAINTS MIXED  
READY FOR THE BRUSH.

IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.

## STOCKED IN HONGKONG

in many shades. Tint Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use, for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.  
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

## AMERICANS

LIKE

PRINCE ALBERT  
CRIMP CUT.

BECAUSE

IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.

OBTAINABLE AT

## HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

BATHING  
EVERY EVENING AT NORTH BEACH.  
ICES.Cold Minerals, Tea, Coffee, Cakes, etc.  
Supplied from 4 p.m. daily at Hongkong prices.  
With Best attendance.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE  
CATERERS.AN IDEAL DRINK FOR  
SUMMER MONTHSWHITEWAY'S  
CYDER

SWEET OR DRY.

As supplied to all the leading London Hotels and Clubs such as Savoy, Claridges, Berkeley, Trocadero, Hyde Park and Royal Automobile, Raleigh and Conservative Clubs.

SOLE AGENTS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

## POST OFFICE

## YAUATI.

1. A branch Post Office will be opened at Waterloo Road, Yauati on 1st July.
2. The Office will be open for the transaction of public business from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. On Sundays and Holidays from 8 to 9 a.m.
3. The delivery area will include the whole district north of Austin Road and also Chungs Sha Wan and Kowloon City.
4. The hours of delivery will be, Yauati 9 a.m., noon 3 p.m., and 6 p.m.; Sham Shui Po 9 a.m., and 3 p.m.; Kowloon City 9 a.m.

Registered Letters to the Caroline Islands, Palau and Marshall Island can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## MAILS DUE.

Siberia, Yingchow, 27th Inst.

Australia, Empire, 29th Inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Straits—Per HOPSAN, 26th Inst. 2 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—YATSHING, 26th Inst. 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 26th Inst. 3 p.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday 30th June.)

Hongkong—Per WINGSANG, 26th Inst. 5 p.m.

Touvan—Per NIOHIREN M., 26th June, 5 p.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, 30th June.)

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 27th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa &amp; Tamsui—Per DALIN M., 27th Inst. 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 28th June.

Holhong—Per SINGAN, 28th Inst., 10 a.m.

Wol-hai-wei &amp; Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 28th Inst., 10 a.m.

Kuchinzu, Japan, via Kobe, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma &amp; Vancouver, United Kingdom via Canada—Per IXION, 28th Inst. 11 a.m.

Ching-wu-tao—Per WIMBLETON, 28th Inst. 3 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 29th June.

Shanghai, North China &amp; Japan via Kobe—Per MISHIMA M., 29th Inst. 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy &amp; Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 29th June, 1.30 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per TAMING, 29th Inst. 3 p.m.

American &amp; Canadian Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S. South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per TENYO MARU, 29th Inst. 11 a.m.

Ching-wu-tao—Per WIMBLETON, 29th Inst. 3 p.m.

## WEDNESDAY, 30th June.

Holhong—Per KEIJO M., 30th Inst. 9 a.m.

Philippines—Per KARIMA, 30th Inst. 11 a.m.

Austria Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S. South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per KARIMA, 30th Inst. 11 a.m.

Touvan—Per KARIMA, 30th Inst. 11 a.m.

Austria Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China &amp; Japan (Europe via Siberia)—Per HINKANG, 29th June, 3 p.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China &amp; Japan (Europe via Siberia)—Per HINKANG, 29th June, 3 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 1st July.

Straits, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles &amp; London—Per KATORI M., 1st July 11 a.m.

Austria Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, U.S. South America and Canada via San Francisco and U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per KATORI M., 1st July 11 a.m.

## FRIDAY, 2nd July.

Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe.

The parcel mail will be cleared on Thursday, 1st July, at 5 a.m.

—Per KARIMA, 2nd July.

Printed Matter and Samples, 10 a.m.

Registration, 10.15 a.m.

Registration, Kowloon B.C., 8.30 a.m.

Letters 11 a.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan (Europe via Siberia)—Per HINKANG, 2nd July, 1 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 3rd July.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and U. Kingdom via Canada.

Europe via Siberia—Per MONTAGUE, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

Canada Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and U. Kingdom via Canada.

Europe via Siberia—Per MONTAGUE, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Moji, Victoria, Vancouver and U. Kingdom via Canada.

Europe via Siberia—Per MONTAGUE, 3rd July, 10 a.m.

Siberia Mail.

(Tientsin-Pukow-Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, the 3rd July.)

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